

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

7,481

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1971

Established 1887

Israeli Consul's Body Found in Istanbul Search

ISTANBUL, May 23 (Reuters)—Ephraim Eiron, the Israeli consul-general kidnapped by leftist terrorists six days ago, was found and shot dead in a central Istanbul apartment today...

Argentinians Seize Turkish Consul

BUENOS AIRES, May 23 (AP)—Argentinians seized the Turkish consul in Buenos Aires today, the second-largest kidnapping in the city...

U.S. Tourists' Plane Crashes in Yugoslavia; 75 Aboard Die

BRATISLAVA, May 23 (UPI)—A U.S.-made twin-engine plane carrying 75 American tourists crashed in Yugoslavia today, killing all aboard...

Some Irish Ask UN Unit in Belfast

BELFAST, May 23 (AP)—Irish Republicans charging brutality by British troops called today for a United Nations observer team to be sent to this British-run province...

Women's Lib Arrives in Dublin Amid Tumult

DUBLIN, May 23 (UPI)—Millions of women's liberationists gathered in Dublin today for the arrival of the Women's Liberation Movement...



Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau at the controls of an Ilyushin-62.

Trudeau's Sinking Sensation in Russia

TASHKENT, U.S.S.R., May 23 (UPI)—Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau took over the joystick of his Soviet touring plane yesterday and, before he could get the knack, dropped the big jet into a 2,300-foot shoot-the-chute...

U.S. Planes Attack SAM Sites As B-52s Bomb Red Artillery

SAIGON, May 23 (AP)—U.S. fighter-bombers attacked Communist surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam yesterday while B-52s bombed Communist artillery positions in the Demilitarized Zone...

It's One Big Party at the Johnson Library

AUSTIN, Texas, May 23 (WP)—The biggest bipartisan political assemblage since the 1969 presidential inauguration converged on this Texas capital city today to participate in the dedication of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library...

Toll 3,500 Dead in 5 Years New Quake in Turkey; 800 Bodies Recovered

ISTANBUL, May 23 (UPI)—Rescue workers picked their way through Turkey's devastated Anatolian region today, recovering hundreds of bodies from the rubble of villages struck yesterday by the country's second big earthquake in ten days...



Map of Turkey showing the earthquake area.

series of tremors in western and eastern Turkey. In March, 1969, 53 people were killed when a quake destroyed 2,000 houses and two mosques at Alasehir, western Turkey...

Review of Ties After Shake-up

CAIRO, May 23 (NYT)—Nikolai V. Podgorny, the Soviet chief of state, will arrive in Cairo within a few days for an urgent review of Soviet-Egyptian relations following the shake-up in the regime of President Anwar el-Sadat...

Nixon Submits His Program To Finance 2 Radios Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT)—President Nixon has asked Congress to set up a tax-exempt nonprofit corporation to finance and supervise Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty...

Podgorny Going to Egypt For Conference With Sadat

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President Nixon and former President Johnson at dedication of the LBJ Library.

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President Nixon and former President Johnson at dedication of the LBJ Library. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Heath Begins Campaign to Muster Tory Majority for EEC Entry Vote

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today began his battle to win support at home for the political understanding obtained in Paris summit talks last week with French President Georges Pompidou.

He called seven senior colleagues to a working dinner tonight to discuss the summit results and plan a summer strategy for persuading Parliament and the public to accept a European-oriented future.

Mr. Heath is to report to Parliament tomorrow on the Paris meetings after a meeting of the British cabinet.

Some concern has been expressed about parliamentary reaction to the new Paris moves. But government business managers are confident of obtaining party support for the kind of terms on British entry that they now expect to get in Luxembourg negotiating sessions next month.

Majority Expected

Sir Tufton Beamish, head of a group of pro-European Conservative parliamentarians, said in an interview today that he expected a really healthy parliamentary majority in any vote on entry terms recommended by Mr. Heath.

Government tacticians are hoping that the vote can take place before Parliament recesses late in July or early in August.

Two leading opponents of British entry, Conservative Enoch Powell and Labour's Peter Shore, a former economics minister, warned on a radio program today that public opinion is steadily becoming more hostile toward the European option.

Mr. Powell said that there was an increasingly passionate will and determination among the people not to go into the Common Market.

Assets Thrown Away

Mr. Shore said that there was deep anxiety that the Paris summit talks and earlier Brussels negotiations had resulted in a major collapse in the British position. The government had struck an appalling bad bargain and thrown away some of Britain's greatest assets, he said.

Mr. Heath, in his parliamentary statement tomorrow, will seek to reassure MPs that his discussions with Mr. Pompidou did not seriously weaken Britain's position on such important questions as New Zealand's dairy exports or Commonwealth sugar.

Britain's Sunday newspapers broadly took a cheerful line on the summit meetings. Commentators felt that political will to unity reached in Paris marked a new start.

Bombings Hit Paris Offices Of Three British Companies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 23 (NYT)—"Disasters, condemning the 'capitalist Common Market,' took responsibility for bombing attacks against three British businesses in Paris early yesterday.

The blasts were apparently timed to coincide with the visit here of Prime Minister Edward Heath, who in 12 hours of conversations with President Georges Pompidou advanced Britain's application to join the six-nation European Economic Community.

Windows were broken in the attacks on the showroom for Rolls-Royce cars, a garage of the British Leyland Motor Co., and the office that maintains a cross-channel ferry service for the nationalized British Railway System.

The three explosions occurred within 25 minutes of each other at around 2 a.m. By this time Mr. Heath, who rode in a black Rolls-Royce while in Paris, had already returned to Britain.

The French state-controlled news agency, Agence France-Press, received a statement from a group calling itself the Movement of International Revolutionary Solidarity which took credit for the attacks.

Police said the group was practically unknown. They had no immediate information that could identify the bombers.

The statement received by the AFP office protested against "British and French fascism" which, it said, was conspiring to consolidate Europe with police repression.

Similar words were in an open letter to Mr. Heath received by the Paris office of the British news agency, Reuters. The letter came from three anarchist groups identified as Communie Group 71, the Marius Jacob Group and the Angry Brigade.

Women's Lib Acts in Dublin

(Continued from Page 1)

crowd brandished her placard in the face of a burly police inspector and yelled, "Well, would you?" She looked about 14 years old, but the placard said, "Would you bear 12 children in 12 years like me?"

Other placards said: "Women are baby machines," "Women are slaves of slaves," and "I'm on the pill—arrest me."

Police and railway porters pushed hard against the railings at the platform entrance to keep the crowd from breaking through.

Two railway officials dodged up and down the platform hoisting a big wooden board to block the view of the television cameras.

Once they came close to the railings and a young woman reached through and punched one of them on the nose.

"Coward," shouted other women in the crowd, "fighting with a woman."

He repeated looking puzzled, "Should Be Ashamed"

A lone male pushed forward in the crowd and shouted at the women, "You should be ashamed of yourselves."

"Don't hit him," a woman yelled. "He's not big enough."

Earlier, arriving in Belfast, Mary Anderson, 23, women's page editor of a Dublin newspaper, said: "We believe the present Irish law operating against the importation of contraceptives and literature to be contrary to those articles of the constitution which promise personal freedom."

She said all the women who made the trip to Belfast had arranged in advance to be fitted with contraceptive devices in a Belfast clinic.

"Our objective is to make the (Irish) state realize and enact its obligation in regard to the promised freedom of individual human conscience," she said.

Stockholm Gangs, Threatening Riot, Extort City Funds

STOCKHOLM, May 23 (Reuters)—A local extortionist forced to pay 4,000 crowns (\$790) toward a hoodlums' dance last night after they threatened to "turn Stockholm upside down."

The "raggare"—gangs of youths who roam the streets in old American cars and have a reputation for hoodlums—demanded the cash to stage a dance in a broken-down manor house in the suburb of Sollentuna, where they usually meet.

Urban Gibson, a local councillor, bowed to the threat. "This amounts to blackmail, but I saw no other way out," he said.

Rumors that the "raggare" planned to run amok last night led some central police stations to set up barriers across windows and doors, and call in extra men.

The gangs, who number between 300 and 400 youths, took advantage of a police slowdown one weekend last summer to terrorize parts of the city, looting shops and attacking women.

Party Delegates Arrive in Prague For Congress

PRAGUE, April 23 (UPI)—Delegates from all over Czechoslovakia flocked into Prague today for the 14th congress of the Communist party which opens Tuesday.

The 1,400 delegates will convene in the convention hall of the suburban Pankrác Park center Tuesday morning—more than two years later than the congress originally had been scheduled.

The delegates are expected to be joined by top leaders from other Communist countries to support the pro-Soviet regime of Gustav Husak.

The 14th congress was to meet in September 1968 to celebrate the nation's liberal rebirth under the leadership of Alexander Dubcek.

When the Warsaw Pact troops invaded in August, 1968, liberal party members gathered a quorum and held the congress two weeks ahead of time in secret. The congress condemned the invasion.

Since then, the post-Dubcek party leadership has denounced the secret congress, renounced its decisions and declared that it never took place.

Pompidou to Bonn

BONN, May 23 (AP)—French President Georges Pompidou will come here July 3 and 4 for talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt, a government spokesman announced yesterday.

The survey, carried out by the French Public Opinion Institute for the newspaper France Soir, said 26 percent were dissatisfied with the president—compared to 39 percent in March. The 66 percent figure for those satisfied compared with 55 percent in March and 63 percent in April.

Union Opposes Entry

HULL, England, May 23 (AP)—Britain's largest labor organization, the Transport and General Workers Union, decided yesterday to oppose British entry into the Common Market.

General secretary Jack Jones told a union rally: "We will press the Labor party leadership to start the biggest ever campaign on this issue, to make sure we don't get hijacked into Europe."

Mr. Jones said that his union's 1,000,000 members did not see why Britain should give up its world role, which he thought more than ever essential.

Pompidou to Visit Belgium

BRUSSELS, May 23 (Reuters)—President Pompidou will arrive here tomorrow for a three-day state visit.

He is expected to discuss the outcome of his talks with Mr. Heath when he meets Belgian Premier Gaston Eykens and other ministers on Tuesday.

President Pompidou is also likely to refer to the summit when he receives members of the Common Market Executive Commission, the community's top policy body, on the same day.

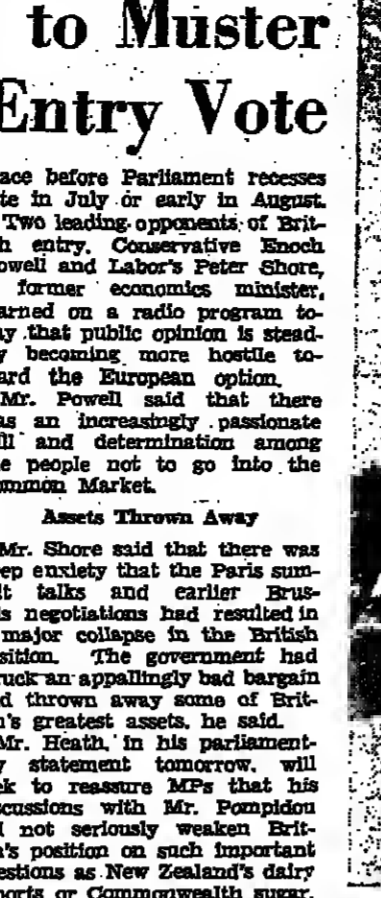
The Belgian visit was arranged long before Mr. Pompidou invited Mr. Heath to Paris.

Women's Lib Acts in Dublin (Continued)

Police said the group was practically unknown. They had no immediate information that could identify the bombers.

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PRESIDENTIAL TOUR—Former President Lyndon Johnson takes President Nixon on a tour of the grounds of the new LBJ Library (background) on the Austin campus of Texas University on Saturday. They are followed by Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Johnson.

The LBJ Library Is Dedicated And It's Just One Big Party

(Continued from Page 1)

Office in the White House while Mr. Johnson was President. It is owned by the National Gallery of Art.

A Surprise

Apparently surprised by the presentation, Mr. Johnson recalled that he was in House Speaker Sam Rayburn's office in the Capitol when the call came from the White House advising Harry S. Truman that President Roosevelt was dead.

Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Truman ran from the room exclaiming, "Jesus Christ and Andrew Jackson!"

President Johnson, who once thought of calling his administration the "Can Do" administration, said in his speech that the documents contain millions of words but "the two that best express my philosophy are the words 'man man'."

The documents, he said, "picture a sweep of history that began with the Depression and ended with the most prosperous era we have ever known."

"Here are 31 million documents," he said, "to be preserved for the nation—for all who care to review and evaluate—and they will reflect what man can do and cannot do in one life."

"Then the President spoke. He said that Mrs. Nixon and I are honored to be here deep in the heart of Texas. The heart of America at this moment today is in the heart of Texas."

Describing the problems of the presidency, Mr. Nixon said that a president "is the one who must speak for all of the people."

Many Outlooks

"A man of one region must speak for all regions," he said. "A man of one party must strive to see how problems look from the other party's point of view. A man who has crusaded for a



LITTLE LYNDON—4-year-old Patrick Lyndon Nugent, grandson of former President Johnson, yawns as he listens to a speech during the dedication of grandfather's library.

cause recognizes that he has a responsibility to those of the opposite view, as well as to those with whom he agrees."

The President quoted Sen. Albert Beveridge of Indiana, who said in 1898 that the man who "is the partisan of principle is a prince of citizenship."

Wherever the great issues are concerned, President Johnson was always "a partisan of principle and not a partisan of party," Mr. Nixon said.

After the ceremony, Mr. Nixon flew to Key Biscayne, Fla., for the weekend. He will speak in two Alabama cities—Mobile and Birmingham—enroute to Washington Tuesday.

The Johnsons welcomed the 3,000 remaining guests at a Texas-size barbecue on the library grounds.

Israeli Consul Found Slain in Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

Turkey this year, and the first in which a victim was killed.

Informed sources here agreed it will prompt still sterner measures by the government against political terrorism, which brought down Suleyman Demirel's government last March and now confronts his successor, Mr. Erim, with a still greater challenge.

Martial law has been in force in 11 of the country's 67 provinces for almost a month, and there is considerable doubt that it will be extended for a similar period from this week as the government pursues its commitment to both military leaders and civilians to restore law and order.

After the janitor, investigating an open apartment door, found the body, military and civilian officials converged on the spot. Troops sealed off the area and began a house-to-house search of the neighborhood.

Mr. Efrom, lying in a room littered with paper and remains of meals, was clad in blue shirt and black trousers. He had been shot with a pistol, medical officers said.

About 20 soldiers in full battle dress, led by a lieutenant armed with a submachine gun, sealed off the entrance to the apartment block as officials made their investigations at the death scene.

Other troops were posted at intersections and along side streets.

Police said the apartment in a smart residential area, was rented about six weeks ago. At least four young men who had used it were seen to enter the apartment about 7:00 p.m. yesterday and leave about an hour later carrying a suitcase. None of the neighbors reported hearing shots.

Israeli Leaders Voice Horror Disgust at Murder of Consul

JERUSALEM, May 23 (Reuters)—Israeli leaders today expressed horror and disgust at the murder of the kidnapped Israeli consul-general in Istanbul, Ephraim Efrom.

Premier Golda Meir described Mr. Efrom's death as a senseless tragedy, and Foreign Minister Abba Eban called it a disgusting crime.

In a bitter attack on the Turkish people's liberation army, responsible for the kidnapping, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon declared, "An organization and persons who preach the dignity of the freedom of mankind and whose hands are stained with the blood of the innocent are nothing but a dangerous and depraved gang."

He called on the Turkish government to do all in its power to bring "those responsible for this horrifying crime" to justice.

In a statement at Lydda International Airport Mrs. Meir thanked the Turkish government for its efforts to save Mr. Efrom's life, although some people in the street said the Turkish authorities had apparently left the kidnappers no room to negotiate.

The Turkish government's refusal to submit to the kidnappers' ultimatum, however, coincided with the policy adopted by the Israeli government in similar cases of kidnapping or hijacking.

Without NATO, Too Much Ostpolitik

Resor Says U.S. Isolationism Might Block European Unity

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—Retiring Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor said today that if American involvement in Vietnam led to isolationism and unilateral troop withdrawals from Europe, then the U.S. role in Vietnam was "unwise."

Mr. Resor, who submitted his resignation Friday after serving as the top civilian in the U.S. Army since the Vietnam war buildup began in 1965, said Americans must learn to distinguish between their roles in Western Europe and in Asia. The American interests are primarily in Europe, he declared.

If the United States were to desert Europe now, there will be a real danger that the Germans will turn East," he said.

Mr. Resor also said West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik "as (Defense Minister) Helmut Schmidt has made so clear, is dependent on a strong NATO."

Mr. Resor said that the current American force levels in Europe "buy time for Western Europe to develop those policies and institutions which you see growing right before your eyes."

He added, however, that if Vietnam "were to result in a U.S. return to isolationism, if this were to result in significant unilateral reduction of (U.S.) forces in Europe, then surely it (Vietnam) would have been an unwise thing to do."

Mr. Resor warned that one of the results of drastic reduction of American forces in Europe would be that Germany would try to accommodate with the Russians "and undermine the possibilities (of European union) which look so promising."

Laird Flys For 2 NAJ Conferences

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Donald M. Laird flew today to North Atlantic Treaty Organization meetings in Bonn.

In a departure he urged NATO parties to improve prospects for agreement on nuclear matters.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stressing that when he said, "I would like to see a more vigorous" to strike nuclear.

Mr. Laird and Adm. Moorer will attend a series of nuclear talks in Bonn on Tuesday and Wednesday. They will discuss the need for a common nuclear policy, and the need for a common nuclear policy, and the need for a common nuclear policy.

These are semiannual U.S.-Soviet talks. The discussions come as a Soviet-U.S. agreement on nuclear arms control, both offensive and defensive nuclear development, was in development.

This development, however, is only a step toward a comprehensive agreement with the Warsaw Pact. NATO is looking at this as a step toward a common nuclear policy, and the need for a common nuclear policy.

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(U.S. Consul's office at 675 S. Third St., Alameda)

مکانمن الاصل



Attacks in 4 Days
Launches Massive Hunt
Killers of 2 Policemen

By Robert D. McFadden

YORK, May 23 (NYT). — Police officers, stunned by the murder of two policemen in Harlem Friday, launched a massive manhunt today. Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy ordered beefed-up protection of the lives of police...

endous cooperation" from residents has produced leads to the killers. Mr. said today. "We look for solving this case very soon in a television in-

police headquarters,



AP. TO KILL," said J. Kiernan, president of the Patrolmen's Union Association, at a conference he held in New York on Saturday.

cer Ratings
U.S. Include
acial Attitudes

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI). — Fitness reports on Army and Air Force officers will include ratings on racial attitudes, according to a new assignment of extra men to accompany patrolmen responding to calls for assistance.

Army said that its regulations were changed April 29 to require that quality of performance be one of the equal opportunity

Navy said it currently is on the wording of its regulations, but that it will be grading officers on their ability to deal with blacks and minority group members. Marine Corps has no similar and Marine sources were to say Friday whether it is under consideration.

m Restored
or Rioting
hattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 23 (AP). — Scattered rock-throwing today but authorities relative calm had been to Chattanooga after a violent violence in which 116 mostly blacks, were and one man was wounded (AP).

Robert K. Walker said at the situation could be resolved with the new measures available to us without the involvement of National Guard."

state troopers arrived in a force of 113,000 early today. Mr. Walker said it was that the numerical man resources of the police are not adequate to the disorders."

Walker asked Gov. Winson to make the National Guard available if needed. Tonight Saturday night and today were marked by police, by an incident Friday when black youths urged by the failure of "Lion Pickett Review" to at the city's municipal



INCREASED VIGILANCE—Two New York policemen, one armed with his personal rifle, talking after the ambush of two of their fellow officers on Saturday.

Number There Rising Despite Wages
Britain a Powerful Attraction
For U.S. University Teachers

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, May 23 (NYT). — For a variety of reasons, ranging from side effects of the Vietnam war to the economic crunch, American university teachers are coming to Britain in greater numbers than ever.

Over 700 Americans are now teaching or conducting research here, more than double the figure ten years ago. At the University of Cambridge, 400 Americans are now teaching or in research. Two years ago there were 143.

"For the past year or so there has been quite an increase although salaries here are half what they are in the States," said H.C. Allen, director of the Institute of United States Studies at the University of London. "Some of it is the specific result of the Vietnam war. The academic intellectual revolution toward the war has been very powerful and the resulting student unrest has made teaching very unhappy in the States."

"End of Academic Rainbow" At the Fulbright Commission, also known as the United States-United Kingdom Commission, which assists graduate students and scholars, one official who asked to remain unidentified said: "There's certainly more interest this year than earlier. We've come to the end of the academic rainbow in the States. The great expansion has ended. Money isn't available. Some of the higher universities have had to retrench. Also, the general atmosphere in the academic world has put off a lot of scholars."

Other Commonwealth countries, especially Australia, as well as France and Germany, have also lured American teachers, but Britain is still the prime attraction. The U.S. Embassy lists more than 700 "senior American scholars" working or teaching here this year.

Officials said, however, that current estimates failed to take into account hundreds of doctoral candidates, working on research projects here and omitted the unknown number of American teaching appointments at British universities.

Robin W. Winks, cultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy, said: "Yes, there has been a marked increase in people who want to come here on one-year sabbaticals or research and those who express an interest in coming here permanently."

"Certainly the number of Americans on sabbaticals has doubled over the past five years. There's

no question that the incredible squeeze on hiring your Ph. D. in the States has led to them making inquiries about coming here for longer, too."

American teachers cite numerous reasons for moving to Britain for one year or longer. The scarce number of jobs available on U.S. campuses, student unrest that hampers teaching and research and the "publish or perish" mood in many college departments.

However, there are also complaints about conditions in this country, among them low pay and living in relatively isolated communities without such amenities as central heating.

"Complaints About Money" — "There are complaints, especially about money," said Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, a trade union representing 31,000. "But what Americans talk about when they come here is the quality of life. It's something you can't exactly define."

Absence of Tension. Yet despite relatively low salaries here, several teachers say this is offset by cheaper costs, first-rate schools for children, and the over-all quality of life ranging from street cleanliness to the absence of tension.

Stephen A. Fender, 34, a Californian who teaches American literature at University College London, said: "There isn't that spurious competition which makes for useless publishing and bad feeling. There's little of this business of having to prove yourself."

Most Difficult Season in 20 Years
Fewer Jobs for '71 College Grads

By Wayne King

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT). —The job outlook for college graduates, which was bad last year, is even worse today. College and university placement officers and government commissions in every part of the country paint the same bleak picture: fewer jobs, fewer openings for graduates, greater competition. At the same time, for those lucky enough to find a job, salaries remain high, although the upward spiral of past years has slowed or stopped in most cases.

Some industry recruiters who have visited the same campuses for years are not even paying courtesy calls this year. When the recruiters do show up, as they did at Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University recently, they are apt to find hopeful seniors swaddled in blankets and camping in the hallways, there since the night before in order to be first in line.

The skilled graduates who three or four years ago could have had their pick of job offers at good starting salaries may now have to pump gas or drive a taxi, said a California university official. But even that option is limited. The summer job picture is also the worst in years.

Among 38 student applicants for four summer gardening jobs listed at the University of California at San Diego, for example, were six Ph.D. candidates. Other colleges report similar problems.

Hardest hit among those seeking permanent jobs, according to a survey conducted by the College Placement Council, a private nonprofit organization, are graduates in engineering, the sciences, mathematics and other technical disciplines.

Warren E. Kaufman, editor of the council's publications, said the survey indicated that "last year [the job outlook] was much tougher than the previous year, and this year is regarded as the most difficult recruiting season in 20 years—or longer."

The council serves some 2,100 employers and 1,200 colleges in the United States and Canada. In its survey of employers, Mr. Kaufman said, the council found that companies expected to hire 23 percent fewer new employees this year than last.

In broad categories, the council found that business graduates could be expected to be affected least—although a drop of 18 percent from last year's hiring level was projected. Engineering could expect 27 percent fewer job offers.

Despite an impassioned appeal by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, the first black member of the GM board of directors, a proposal calling on the company to pull out of South Africa received only 2.97 million of the 229 million

votes cast on the question. An agency of the Episcopal Church had offered that proposal.

Two proposals backed by the group, associated with consumer advocate Ralph Nader, would have revised the way in which directors of the world's largest industrial firm are elected.

One, to allow stockholders to nominate and vote individually for board candidates, received 3.1 million votes or 1.38 percent of the shares voted.

A second, which would have allowed GM dealers, employees and customers to nominate candidates for the board, received only 1.1 percent of the vote.

A proposal to require GM's annual report to include information on the company's minority hiring, anti-pollution and safety activities received 2.36 percent of the vote.

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votes cast on the question. An agency of the Episcopal Church had offered that proposal.

Two proposals backed by the group, associated with consumer advocate Ralph Nader, would have revised the way in which directors of the world's largest industrial firm are elected.

One, to allow stockholders to nominate and vote individually for board candidates, received 3.1 million votes or 1.38 percent of the shares voted.

Device Photographs Speeders;
Congressman Asks, 'Is This 1983?'

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP). —A Texas defense firm told Congress Friday of its invention to detect and photograph highway speeders.

It's called Orbis II and, to hear the industry people talk, it will drive radar out of business as a way of scaring American speeders into slowing down.

The driver knows his picture has been taken because a dull red flash is emitted by the conspicuous but hardly threatening-looking roadside device, which houses cameras.

In Arlington, Texas, the police department, in an experiment with the device, has sent out more warnings than tickets to people photographed in the act of speeding. The photographs are kept on computerized files until, or if, a case is to be pursued beyond the warning.

"I must say some persons get anxious about that possibility of photos being mailed to them," Arlington Mayor Tom Vandergriff said.

At least one congressman had some qualms. In 1984, at least in 1983, Rep. Patrick Caffery, D. La., asked, referring to the specter of state spying in George Orwell's novel "1984."

Mayor Vandergriff said the system does have some critics, "but I can't emphasize the fact enough that the overwhelming majority of our citizens are thrilled by the security it gives us."

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N.Y. Breathes Easier NEW YORK, May 23 (AP). — For the first time since New York began keeping air quality records in 1969, the atmosphere was given top rating "good" today.

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YMCA Asks U.S. To Quit Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—The YMCA, in its first venture into political combat, called yesterday for "complete withdrawal of all military forces from Vietnam... at the earliest possible time."

About 450 members of the organization's National Council approved the position after debating a more strongly worded proposal that would have demanded total withdrawal by no later than Dec. 31.

The final version pledged the YMCA's support to "reconstruction of lives, land and property in any part of Indochina where such assistance is requested."

Sir Robert Thompson Probed Security Nixon's 'Independent' Expert Led \$100,000 Vietnam Study

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—Sir Robert Thompson, the British expert on counterinsurgency who is President Nixon's favorite "independent" expert on Vietnam, has directed a \$100,000 study of that nation's police-security needs under a contract authorized by the White House.

Administration officials acknowledged yesterday, in response to questions, that Sir Robert and "five other senior British police officials" were given the contract as a team. The contract was to advise the South Vietnamese government and, in turn, provide information for U.S. planners.

Sir Robert spent ten weeks on the project in South Vietnam,

from late January until early April, and was in Washington last week for consultation.

Sir Robert for years has been a controversial advocate of the "long-haul" strategy in Vietnam, maintaining that success in the war can be achieved through persistence. His critics call him, among other things, a "professional zealot" on guerrilla warfare.

Administration spokesmen described the contract arrangement with his group as a National Security Council contract, for expenditures "not to exceed 100,000 dollars" with costs to be paid out of funds of the Agency for International Development.

Details Withheld

An AID spokesman said AID cannot supply details about the contract except that "AID is funding the contract out of supporting assistance funds for Vietnam, because it was a study of the South Vietnamese police system and we have an interest there and a project there."

No information about Sir Robert's financial arrangements with U.S. agencies has come to light previously. An NSC spokesman said that the police-study contract was entirely different from the personal investigation in South Vietnam that Mr. Nixon commissioned Sir Robert to do in 1969.

Mr. Nixon disclosed on Dec. 15, 1969, in a nationwide address, that he consulted Sir Robert because he wanted "independent judgments from individuals who are experts" on the Vietnam war, "but who are not directly involved in the operations themselves."

The President lauded Sir Robert as "one of the major architects of the victory over the Communist guerrillas who attempted to take over Malaya in the 1950's" and noted that he recently had written a book, "No Exit From Vietnam," that was "very pessimistic about the conduct of the war."

Mr. Nixon said he asked Sir Robert to make a candid and completely independent report on Vietnam. After a five-week investigation, Sir Robert reported back that there were impressive advances in the outlook. The President said Sir Robert reported, in part, that "a winning position in the sense of obtaining a just peace (whether negotiated or not) and of maintaining an independent, non-Communist South Vietnam has been achieved, but we are not through yet..." The President said he shared this "cautiously optimistic" appraisal.

Sir Robert has been an adviser to U.S. administrations for 40 years. He headed the British advisory mission to Vietnam in 1961-65, and gave advice to the Kennedy administration during the strategic hamlet phase of the Vietnamese pacification program. He later became a consultant for the Rand Corporation and also worked with the Brookings Institution, operating frequently on government-supported contracts.

Sir Robert's assessments from his latest trip to South Vietnam are classified, it is known, however, to be arguing that the allied moves into Cambodia last year and into Laos early this year show that such operations continue to be vital to the defense of South Vietnam, despite strategic shortcomings of the Laos assault.

CIA Finances Thai Troops Fighting in Northern Laos

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—Two investigators just back from Indochina told a Senate subcommittee in secret session Friday that the CIA is covertly financing 4,800 Thai troops fighting in northern Laos in support of the Laotian government.

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., told reporters after the meeting that the CIA had begun hiring Thais several years ago to fight in northern Laos and was apparently considerably increasing the number now because "the pool of people available for military operations is shrinking rapidly."

These expenditures, however, have been kept secret.

Sen. Case said that the report given to the subcommittee in foreign relations by James Lovelace and Richard Moses confirmed his own information, obtained here privately from government sources, that "there are 4,000 to 6,000 Thai troops in Laos, and the U.S. government, through the CIA, is paying for them."

Subcommittee Chairman Stuart Symington, D., Mo., refused to give details of the cost of the Thai operation, but said, "The money angle is surprising, it's on the high side."

Another source said, however, that the pay and allowances for the Thais would run to perhaps \$2,000 a year per man—or about \$10 million for the 4,800 men-plus equipment, transportation and other items that could easily double, perhaps triple, the initial figure.

Sen. Case also said the report confirmed that while general U.S. air activities over northern Laos had been decreasing, B-52 bombing raids there "had increased."

Other senators present gave these details:

● Men tribesmen in north Laos, operating from a center provided by the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng, were so demoralized that the Thai troops were needed to supply extra manpower.

● Total U.S. costs in Laos, not just for the Thais but for aid to the Laotian government and military operations in the south, was so great that \$100 million wouldn't touch it.

● The State Department has offered to have Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern and Pacific affairs, brief the committee on Laos operations in secret session.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, an Indochina war critic, said: "The whole lurid tale of this covert war makes it obvious that, if Congress is to recover control

U.S. Warns Saigon on Drug Traffic

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—The United States reportedly has accused the South Vietnamese government of profiting from drug traffic and threatening to reduce support of the war unless something is done. According to a report by Reps. Robert H. Steele, R., Conn., and Morgan Murphy, D., Ill., the warning was contained in a "strongly worded memorandum" from U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. The report is to be made public Wednesday.

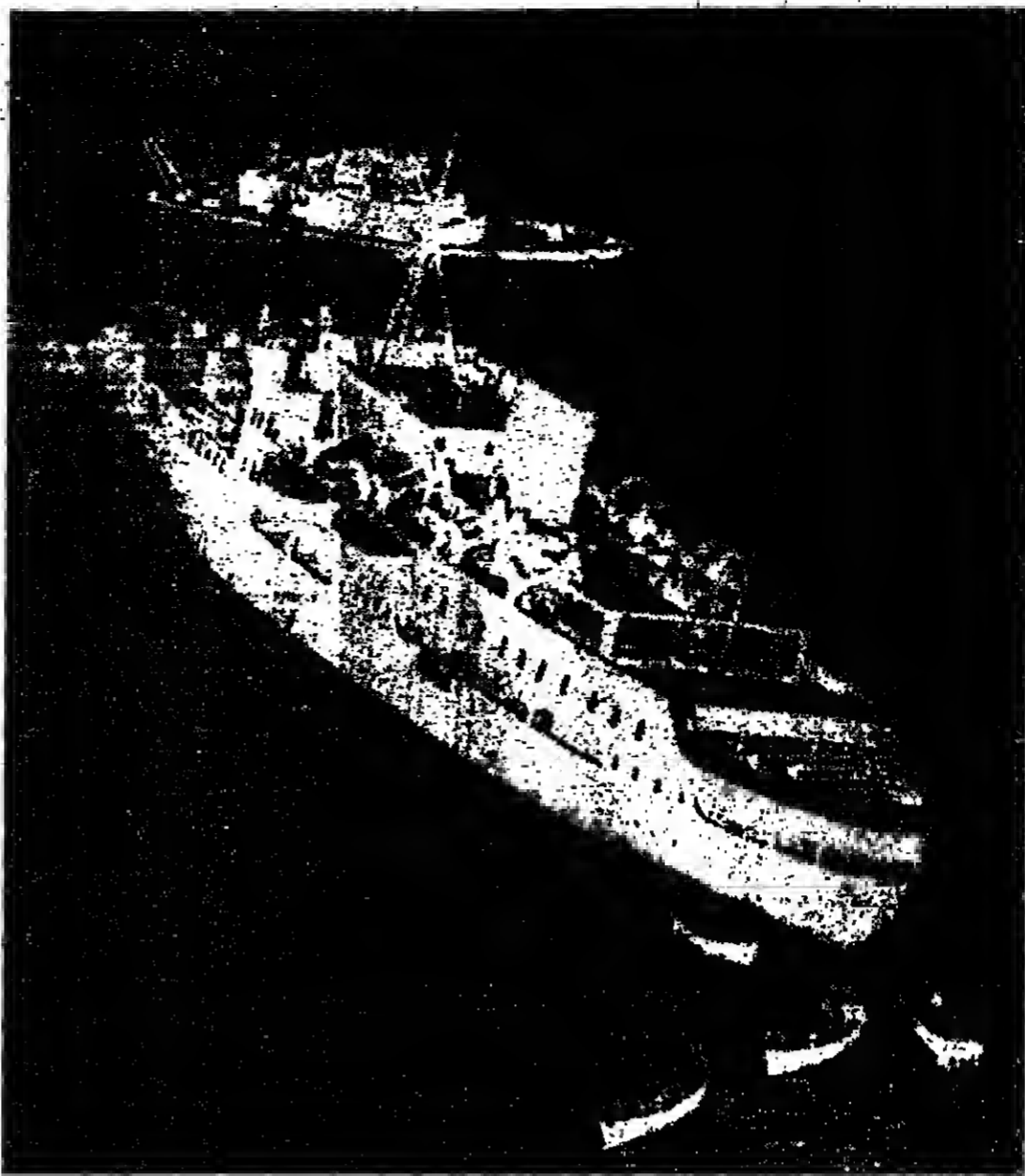
The congressmen based their report on a tour of eight countries they made to study world traffic in heroin. In addition to South Vietnam, they visited Switzerland, France, Italy, Turkey, Iran, Thailand and Japan.

Rep. Steele, a former agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, and Rep. Murphy said American officials had become so alarmed that Mr. Thieu wrote Mr. Thieu warning of "the magnitude of the drug problem and the serious impact that a continuation of illicit traffic in drugs, particularly heroin, will have on the American support of the national effort."

The Bulker memo listed a series of recommendations to Mr. Thieu, which included the following comments:

- "Appoint a presidential task force of highly qualified, dedicated and honest investigators to seek out investigate and prosecute the financiers and backers who comprise the power behind drug trafficking."
- "These men are responsible for manipulating, fostering, protecting and promoting the illicit traffic in drugs. They include influential political figures, government officials and moneyed ethnic Chinese members of the criminal syndicate now flourishing in the Cholon sector of Saigon."

Rep. Steele and Rep. Murphy said: "The U.S. Military Command has supplied Ambassador Bulker with the names of high-ranking Vietnamese officials it suspects of involvement in the heroin trade and believes that the congressmen has reached the point where only forceful intervention by President Thieu can succeed in checking the traffic."



ABANDON SHIP—Passengers from the "Meteor" in lifeboats off Vancouver on Saturday.

18 Missing; All 66 Passengers Rescued

14 Die in Cruise Ship Fire Off Vancouver

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 23 (Reuters)—At least 14 crewmen were known dead and 18 missing today following an explosion and fire yesterday aboard the Norwegian cruise liner Meteor.

All 66 passengers and four injured crew members were rescued from lifeboats by the Alaska ferry Malaspina. Of the 51 originally in the crew, 38 reached shore unharmed and 17, including the captain, Alf Morrow, remained on the Meteor, which limped into the harbor here after the fire was finally extinguished here today.

The explosion and fire ripped through the forward section of the Meteor.

Engine boy Steiner Bottfossen, 33, who was taken to a hospital here for treatment of burns, said he saw some of his shipmates die from suffocation or burns.

The passengers praised the Norwegian crew for the way they handled the evacuation of the ship.

An American, Mrs. A. L. Ulrich, said: "We woke up to pounding on the door about 3 a.m. and we were in the lifeboat two hours later."

Another American, Mrs. Robert Rice, said: "Everyone was calm. The crew was terrific."

Esther Roosa, 22, a stewardess on the ship, said she was asleep in her cabin in the bow when a crewman entered about 2:30 a.m. "He just went right out," she said. But after he left she was unable to sleep so she turned on the cabin light. It was then she saw "smoke and flames licking under the cabin door." When she opened the door she

saw "a wall of flames outside" and "had to run about 20 feet."

On deck, there were "many people running and shouting."

Miss Roosa said she went to the dining room, where she reported the fire to the second steward. "He asked me where

it was burning. He didn't even know about it. He asked who started it and I said I didn't know," she said.

She was brought to Vancouver on the Malaspina where she was treated for a badly burned left arm.

Italy Is Rebuilding Tuscania As It Was Before Earthquake

By Louis B. Fleming

TUSCANIA, Italy.—Stone by weathered stone, this medieval city is being rebuilt.

The 14th-century houses will be reconstructed first out of the rubble of the February earthquake, and then the churches and other monumental structures.

The Italian parliament has decided to commit \$80 million to the unprecedented project. But more is involved than the restoration of a treasure of medieval and Renaissance art and architecture. The city's unique life, a blend of medieval self-sufficiency in the mid-20th century, is being preserved as well.

Hundreds of townsfolk now weave through a forest of timber holding up the walls that did not fall, sorting stones that will be placed again just as they were 500 or 600 years ago.

Modern Interiors

But the facade is all that will be the same. Inside, there will be modern plumbing and heating and the walls and floors will be reinforced with new lightweight metal in the hope that this will offer some protection should another earthquake strike.

The project is unique in the world. Nowhere else has a town the size of this one been rebuilt stone by stone.

When the town of Melito, 80 miles east of Naples, was damaged in a quake nine years ago, the state built a new town of modern buildings and ordered the old raised. When the earthquake of 1968 hit the Bellise Valley in Sicily, it destroyed four towns and damaged ten others.

The state appropriated \$290 million for new houses but insisted that they be built in new towns at safer locations.

But Tuscania is different. There are two towns here. There is the old walled city, the home of 5,000 persons, built where Etruscans once lived, and there are the new high-rise apartment blocks outside the walls, where 2,000 others live. The new buildings suffered little in the earthquake. But the old city was destroyed and all of its inhabitants were evacuated.

The city is now sealed. The ancient ramparts hide most of the damage. Corrugated steel fences and high gates now bar entry through the walled gateways except to the workers.

Time Is Problem

"Our only real problem now is time," Prof. Italo Faldi, superintendent in the provincial office of fine arts, said. "It will take a long time to rebuild this city. We want to make sure that the people do not lose hope and go away, moving to the industrial north of Italy or to Switzerland or Germany."

There has always been a small

Obituaries

Lady Reading, First Woman In House of Lords, Dies at 71

LONDON, May 23 (NYT)—Stella, dowager Marchioness of Reading, 71, the founder and inspiration of Britain's Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defense, now the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and a close friend for years of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, died yesterday in her London home.

An erect, handsome and commanding woman, Lady Reading was long a leader in social reform and British public life. In 1958, after being named to a life peerage, she became the first woman to take a seat in the House of Lords.

Her own title was Baroness Swanborough, a name she took from her country home, Swanborough Manor, 40 miles south of here. But she preferred to be known by her husband's name.

Lady Reading was the widow of the first Marquess of Reading, who served as viceroy of India, special ambassador to the United States and foreign secretary. As Mrs. Stella Charnood, she was Lord Reading's secretary in India and London. When the first Lady Reading died in 1930, Mrs. Charnood became his political hostess. They married in 1931, to wide public acclaim. She was 37 and he 71.

After her husband's death in 1935, Lady Reading, recalling his admonition that the future of democracy could depend on better understanding of the Americans by the English, took the name of Mrs. Read and traveled incognito across the United States.

She slept in dollar-a-night rooms and worked as a dishwasher, getting to know—and love—the American people, but her trip was interrupted by a call from President Franklin D. Roosevelt. That was the beginning of her deep friendship with Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Women's Voluntary Service, which she organized at the request of the government just before World War II, helped move women and children out of the bomb-threatened cities, ran mobile canteens even during air raids, provided cars and drivers for various services, organized supplies for hospitals and comforts for lonely anti-aircraft posts, worked in rest centers and shelters and assisted generally in civil defense.

Today, the women are engaged in welfare work for children, old people and the handicapped, non-medical work in hospitals and civil defense recruitment and training.

Dennis King

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI)—Dennis King, 73, a versatile

Broadway actor whose lighted several gene theaters, died here today.

Born in Coventry, England, he made his debut as a singer at the age of 16 as Jinx in "The Cling."

A long list of starring roles followed. His way role was in John Galsworthy's "The Forsytes" in 1928, for which he won a Tony Award.

Allen Cary Stewart

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI)—Allen Cary Stewart, 68, died of cancer of the bladder on Saturday at the United States Hospital in Newark.

During the 1930's, he played a leading role in the Broadway production of "The Sign of the Cross," and made many overseas appearances.

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI)—A new river of lava is erupting from Mount Etna at 2300 feet last night and threatened the village of Paternò.

The mayor of Catania said that 300,000 persons were ordered to evacuate the area.

Authorities said that lava is contained in a bed it had been told that it is a speed it showed tonight would be doomed.

Most of the 1,000 directly above the San'Alicio, Paternò had come to a near stop as night fell. Finger of lava rushed through trees, setting them on fire with its heat on toward the three another six villages on the lower slopes of the volcano.

The mayors of the cities of Catania and Paternò today on a joint effort to evacuate the area.

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Pravda Sus U.S. Pilots For Israeli

MOSCOW, May 23 (UPI)—Pravda, the Soviet newspaper, today accused the United States of harboring American pilots who flew to Israel. The paper said that the pilots had been seen in the East four years ago. Mr. Kuznetsov said he told his crew they were not to rest as a new service.

"But the Israeli is not thinking of rest. They are preparing for a new wave of attacks on the East four years ago. Mr. Kuznetsov said he told his crew they were not to rest as a new service.

Renault Workers To Vote on Pact

PARIS, May 23 (Reuters)—Management and union representatives of the big Renault plant at Le Mans yesterday reached a tentative agreement ending a 30-day strike.

For the most part, the people are peasants and artisans, Prof. Faldi explained. "The economy is almost medieval in its organization, based on agriculture. The result is an almost self-sufficient society."

The people themselves cannot afford to rebuild their own homes. So the state will pay the bill, eager to save not just a work of art but a unique socio-economic unit with lessons to teach modern man.

Los Angeles Times

Singapore Publisher Denies Charges of Aiding Subversion

SINGAPORE, May 23 (AP)—Singapore publisher Lee Eui-sung challenged the government of Lee Kuan Yew today to defend publicly the charges under which he jailed four of his top executives for an indefinite period.

"I am demanding that these four be brought to open trial," Mr. Lee said. "Let the government face the people. Or it can set up a public commission of inquiry."

Mr. Lee denied allegations that the four men working on his newspaper, Wangyang Sheng Pau, glorified Communism or sought to arouse Chinese communal passions.

The authorities have claimed that the men confessed to responsibility for what they called the newspaper's campaign to inflame the Chinese. But Mr. Lee charged that any admissions were made under duress during 30 days of constant interrogation "without legal aid. He also denied that Nanyang had mounted such a campaign.

Paper Averts Collapse

SINGAPORE, May 23 (Reuters).—The Singapore Herald today took advantage of an eleventh-hour reprieve yesterday in its struggle against political and financial pressure by bringing out its first Sunday edition.

A Herald spokesman said that a record 58,000 copies of the paper went on the streets this morning after the Chase Manhattan Bank agreed to further talks on the paper's \$235,000 debt.

The print run was at least four times bigger than the circulation a week before the English-language daily became embroiled in a political confrontation with

Israel Firm on Canal Deal Ready to Buck U.S. Pres

JERUSALEM, May 23 (Reuters)—Israel stood firm today on its conditions for reopening the Suez Canal and was ready to resist U.S. pressure if necessary, following rejection by Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat.

At its weekly session today the cabinet discussed the president's speech last Thursday, in which he demanded an Egyptian troop crossing of the waterway and rejected an unlimited cease-fire in any agreement to reopen the canal. Both conditions have been rejected by Israel.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban told his cabinet colleagues that he regarded Mr. Sadat's speech as "negative and extreme," a government spokesman said.

No fresh moves were expected to be made by the Israeli government on the Suez issue for at least a fortnight in view of President Golda Meir's decision, where she re-asserted her position on the canal. But her position was clear: "We are not ready to accept a unilateral cease-fire in any agreement to reopen the canal. Both conditions have been rejected by Israel."

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2 Years for Pamphlets

MADRID, May 23 (Reuters)—A man who scattered Communist propaganda pamphlets in a Madrid street last May 23 was sentenced today to two years' imprisonment by Madrid's public order court, which tries political offenses.

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Brothers' War Swap Is Over; Army Prepares AWOL Case

SAIGON, May 23 (UPI)—Spec. 4 Glenn Storer went back to the war today while waiting for authorities to prepare charges that could put him in the stocks for as long as six months for switching places with his look-alike civilian instructor.

His 22-year-old ex-instructor brother, Wesley, for the third day in a row failed to get a seat on a plane home that will mark the end of his "tour" in the war zone, where he briefly played at being a GI.

The Storer brothers of Yarmouth, Maine, decided to swap places last month when 21-year-old Glenn was home on leave after six months in Vietnam and didn't want to return to finish out combat duty of another six months as a rifleman in an American Division reconnaissance company.

Wesley was turned in by soldiers when the company started packing in readiness to leave the Chu Lai base camp for duty in the bush around the northern port city of Da Nang. Glenn

heard the news and gave himself up in the United States.

Glenn, flown back to Saigon last week, where he had a brief reunion with his brother, got back to his unit operating from a camp near Da Nang, a spokesman said.

He was sent to a fire base today while paperwork was being completed to charge him with being absent without leave by attempting to get a civilian to take his place with the intention of desertion, the spokesman said.

Glenn will probably be brought back from the field tomorrow for the charge to be preferred against him and appointment of military counsel to defend him as a special court-martial, he said.

The charge carries a maximum sentence of six months confinement, six months forfeiture of two-thirds of his pay and demotion to the lowest grade, a private.

Wesley, meantime, was booked aboard a chartered passenger jet from Saigon today, but the plane was full. He is listed on the cost-free "space available" basis, which means the lowest priority for seats much in demand by soldiers in the war zone.

Bomb Blasts Damage 4 Offices in Milan

MILAN, May 23 (UPI)—Bombs damaged a newspaper office, a local Communist party headquarters, a World War II veterans association office and the city hall of suburban Sesto San Giovanni late last night.

Leaflets were left at three of the sites claiming that an extreme rightist organization called the Mussolini Action Squad carried out the attacks. There were no injuries and damage was confined to broken windows and charred walls and doors.

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Reston Going to China

NEW YORK, May 23 (Reuters)—James Reston, vice-president and columnist of the New York Times, is to visit China soon, the newspaper announced yesterday. He has been granted a visa by Peking.



هكذا من الأهل

Paths Off for Good Behavior

Czechs Reported Ready to Free Writer Sinyavsky

By Henry Shapiro

Prague, May 23 (UPI)—Czech authorities have agreed to release writer Andrei Sinyavsky, who is serving a 10-year term in a "strict reform" camp, unofficial sources said today.

Sinyavsky, a world-renowned writer, was arrested in 1966 because of a protest among Western writers. He may be freed for good behavior within the next few months, sources said.

Sinyavsky's wife, an artist, and other relatives have apparently not been notified.

It is possible to obtain information of what may be a political conviction. The Soviet Criminal Code provides for the purpose of subverting Soviet rule is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years.

Sinyavsky is confined at a psychiatric hospital in the Volga region, about 1,000 miles southeast of Moscow.

He is permitted to return to his home to resume some kind of activity, the sources said.

Doctors' Fate

Prague, May 23 (Reuters)—A doctor involved in a protest against the Czech government was freed today, according to a psychiatric source. A typewritten document, which reached Western sources here today, purportedly a copy of a letter written by the doctor, 43-year-old Vasil Nikitenkov, also in prison and his wife were released from hospital and that they be freed.

The incident last March at the N. Embassy here brought U.S. protests that police

had entered the embassy grounds to try to prevent Dr. Nikitenkov and his wife and children from seeking information about emigration to the United States.

Dr. Nikitenkov resisted police by clinging to an embassy gate, but witnesses said his wife, Lyubov, and two daughters aged five and three, were taken away in a car after being dragged back on to the street.

The Soviet medical sources said he was detained by police after leaving the embassy and taken to the Institute of Psychiatry, where he was found to be seriously mentally ill.

They said the doctor's wife and children were receiving sickness benefits.

Child in Hospital

According to the document received here today, Dr. Nikitenkov's children were collected from a Moscow children's home last month by his father-in-law. The elder child had been in a hospital suffering from shock after the embassy incident, it added.

The document said the doctor and his wife, residents of



UPI, 1967. Andrei D. Sinyavsky

Klin, 80 miles northwest of Moscow, had appealed "for aid" to the Czechoslovak Embassy in 1968 and 1967.

It said the appeals were rejected and that in the last nine months the two had been dismissed from their jobs.

"We were starving and sold off our things in order not to die from hunger. To our requests for work and accommodation, Soviet and party bodies were simply deaf and did not reply to our petitions," the document added.

No reasons were given for the dismissals, but the Soviet sources said there had been conflicts about the doctor's work and that he had been accused of "amoral behavior."

Milan Police Jail Adonis, Mafia Chief

Move Is Preparatory To Exile to Village

MILAN, May 23 (AP)—Joe Adonis, onetime reputed gambling king of the U.S. East Coast, was in jail today, more than 15 years after his return to Italy from America.

Adonis, 69, was placed in Milan's San Vittore Jail on a "preventive custody" warrant signed by the local court. Police Chief Ferruccio Altito had asked for the warrant pending a court decision on another request that Adonis be exiled to some small Italian village.

The exile procedure is a common practice in Italy against Mafia and other underworld figures. Last week, 17 reputed Mafia chieftains were deported to the island of Leros in the Mediterranean.

Police did not say immediately why they were acting against Adonis, who was taken from his elegant, seventh-floor apartment in downtown Milan where he lived alone.

Adonis complained that he was suffering from heart trouble. But a doctor said he was fit enough to go to jail.

Adonis left the United States in 1956 after repeated trouble with police. For months he moved around Italy trying to avoid publicity. At one time, he took up farming. His notoriety trailed him, however, and once, three months after his arrival in Italy, a priest refused to accept him as a godfather at a baptism.

Adonis, whose real name is Giuseppe Doto, later said that he was "going straight."

He was occasionally questioned by police in crime investigations in recent years but never charged.

Bolivia Orders End To Peace Corps Work

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 23 (Reuters)—The Bolivian government Friday night declared the United States Peace Corps "unnecessary" and said its 100 members now working in Bolivia would have to leave.

The announcement followed demands by leftwing students and workers' organizations that Peace Corps workers be expelled on the grounds that they included drug addicts and spies for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

It was expected that the move would lead to further deterioration of U.S.-Bolivian relations, already strained by recent nationalization of U.S. property.

French Anti-Pope's Disciples Toss Leaflets at St. Peter's

VATICAN CITY, May 23 (UPI)—Disciples of a Frenchman who calls himself Pope Clement XV flung thousands of leaflets into a crowd listening to Pope Paul VI in St. Peter's Square today.

But their sudden action seconds after the Pontiff appeared at the window of his apartment failed to disrupt his regular Sunday blessing of tourists and pilgrims.

It was the biggest demonstration so far staged by the followers of Michel Collin, a defrocked Roman Catholic priest who says that he is the real Pope.

A strong wind whirled the leaflets high into the air in front of St. Peter's Basilica. They were in full view of the Pope but he made no reference to the incident.

Plainclothes policemen mingling in the crowd grabbed some of the demonstrators, including one man who shouted "Fascist" when the Pope appeared.

Police said that about a dozen persons were briefly detained for questioning.

Pope Clement's supporters staged the first demonstration in memory inside the Vatican on Dec. 30 when they disrupted a papal audience for several seconds before being hustled out by Swiss Guards.

Today, they were scattered among about 25,000 persons gathered for the Pope's blessing.

Pope Clement himself was apparently not among the demonstrators. He was deported in February, 1969, as an "undesirable" person after he arrived to set up a rival Vatican in a Milan apartment accompanied by eight "cardinals" and two "Swiss Guards."

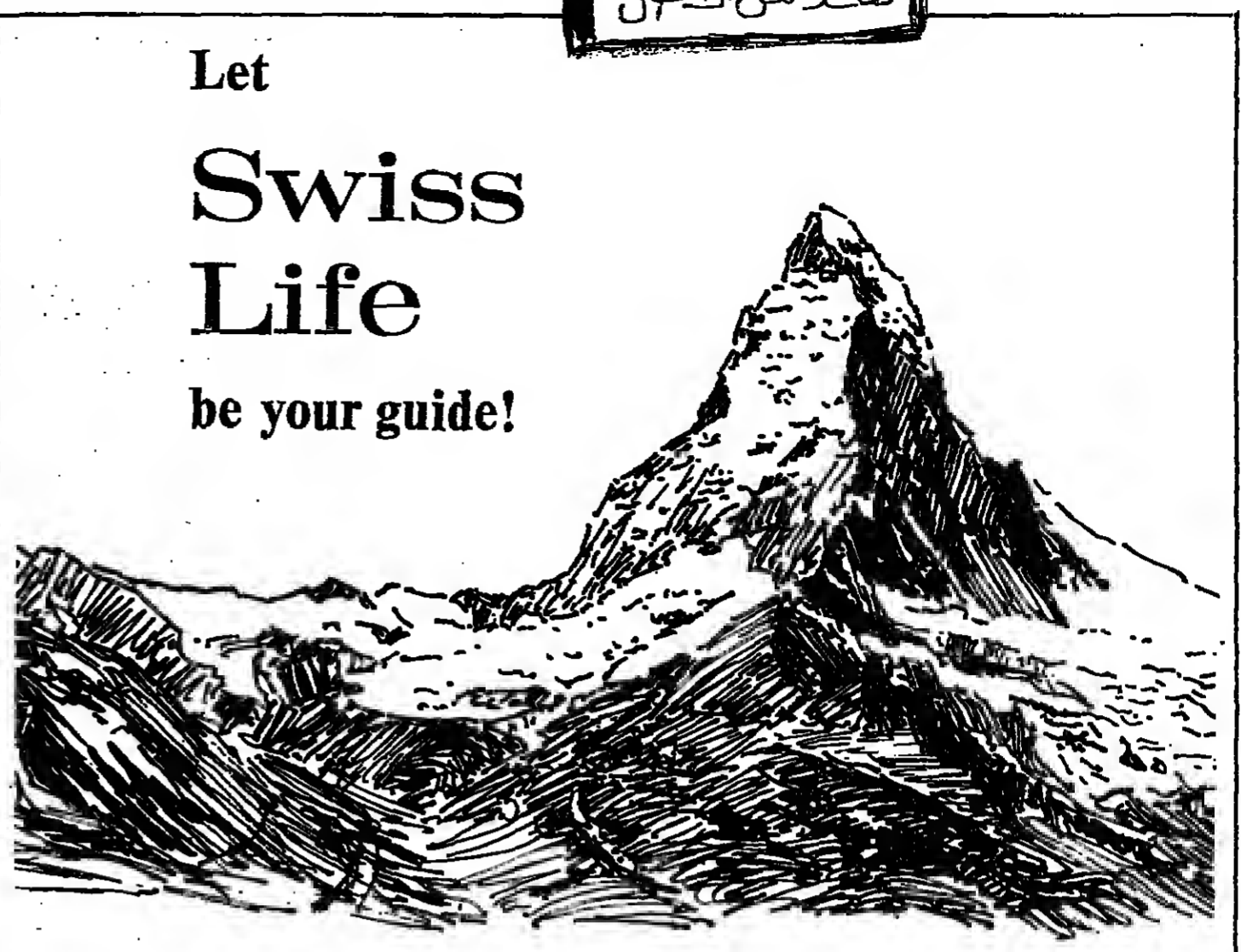
He now maintains his "Holy See" in a building near Dijon, France.

Some of the leaflets called on the Pope to renounce his "heresy" and reveal the "third secret of Fatima"—an obsession with the followers of the anti-pope and many others.

This refers to a secret that some Roman Catholics believe was delivered to three Portuguese children by the Virgin Mary in 1917 and later given to the Roman Pontiffs for safekeeping.

The Hard Way Out

HOF, Germany, May 23 (AP)—A 22-year-old East German sealed barbed wire obstacles, a tall concrete wall and waded through a river to reach West Germany before Communist guards noticed, police said yesterday.



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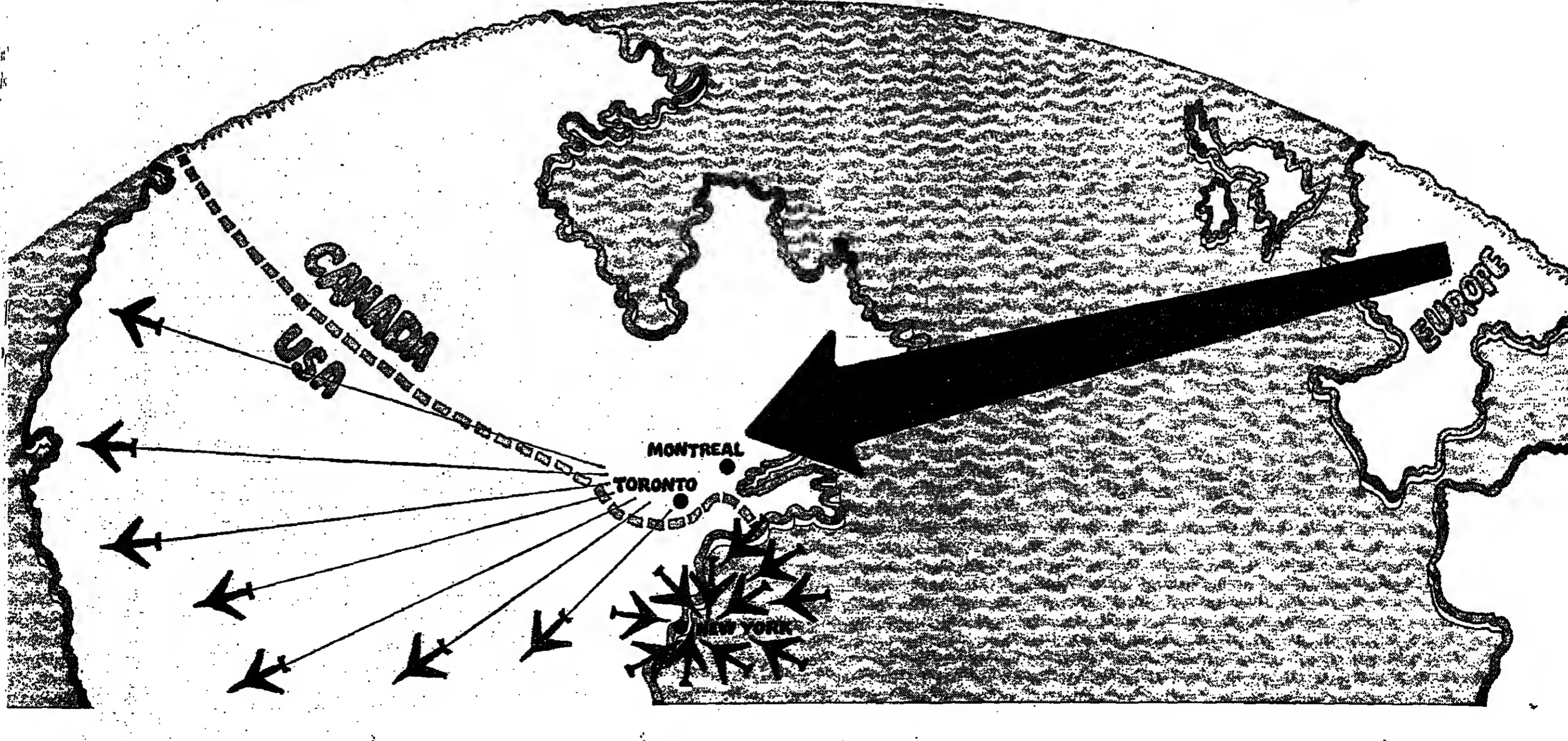
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The Upheaval in Egypt And a Chance for the U.S.

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO (NYT).—The hour of revolution has struck!

Those ominous words of an Egyptian patriotic song went out over the Cairo radio shortly after 11 p.m. Thursday, May 13, following a startling news announcement that five of President Anwar Sadat's cabinet ministers had abruptly resigned. The drama of political showdown was confronting Mr. Sadat, the head of an uneasy collective leadership of strong men who had inherited power in Egypt following Gamal Abdel Nasser's death last Sept. 28.

Mr. Sadat, himself a master conspirator in the years before the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952, was listening to the broadcast. He understood instantly what was afoot—an intrigue to challenge his leadership.

Only 11 days earlier, he had dismissed one of the strong men, the enigmatic Aly Sabry, the friend of Moscow who had become one of two vice-presidents in the post-Nasser leadership. In the hours before the showdown, Mr. Sabry ordered the resignation of another of the strong men, Charouf Goma, a deputy premier and the minister of interior who had control over the security police and a nationwide network of informers, surveillance agents, telephone-tapping gear and other listening devices.

The ouster of Mr. Goma triggered the other resignations as a show of solidarity. Many details of the confrontation are still shadowy, but several conclusions seem clear:

Mr. Sadat was more agile, shrewd and determined in the showdown than his challengers and, decisively, he had the support of public opinion and the loyalty of military commanders except for the unpopular Lt. Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, the minister of war.

Mr. Sadat's triumph over his leadership rivals has left him clearly the master of Egypt's immediate destiny. And, despite the power he seems to have consolidated in his person, that destiny, he vowed to the National Assembly, is to be put in the hands of the people through free elections.

The rout of a leftist faction in the Arab Socialist Union is a setback to the Soviet Union's ideological ambitions in the Middle East. But economic, military and diplomatic cooperation seem unlikely to be seriously affected.

An unexpected opportunity has arisen for the United States to improve its relations with Egypt and at the same time bolster Mr. Sadat, not only by walking across hot coals to put pressure on Israel to quit Arab lands.

The political crisis struck Egypt like a whirlwind, a swift and menacing but short-lived storm. At 10:58 p.m. on May 13, a message arrived at Mr. Sadat's home.

It contained the resignations of Gen. Fawzi, Mohammed Fayeek, the minister of information; Sami Sharaf, minister of state for presidential affairs, and two lesser officials.

The message said that more resignations would be coming and that they would be broadcast at 11 o'clock. Mr. Sadat declared the next night in an emotional broadcast to the Egyptian people.

Mr. Fayeek, a former intelligence officer, was at the broadcast center to ensure that his subordinates read the resignation announcement over the scheduled news program.

The Cairo radio then broadcast the crowd-stirring phrase "The hour of revolution has struck!" and patriotic songs to whip up fervor among listeners.

"The hour of revolution" had indeed struck, but not in the sense intended by Mr. Sadat's foes in the leadership.

Within a few hours the major foes were under house arrest and later were moved to prisons. Before 24 hours had passed, Mr. Sadat was in supreme control of Egypt, with a new cabinet made up of loyal supporters and competent specialists, mainly pro-Western.

ASU Crippled

The vaunted Arab Socialist Union, the mass political organization and source of much opposition to Mr. Sadat, had been crippled with the resignations and later arrests of three leftist mem-

bers of the ruling eight-member Higher Executive Committee: Abdel Mohsen Abdul Nur, secretary-general, Dr. Iabid Shukair and Diaddin Daoud.

A secret Communist-oriented group in the Arab Socialist Union was being broken up and its members arrested.

Mr. Sadat won support from Egyptians of all classes by arousing their wrath against police-state restraints and fear, a legacy from the years of revolutionary struggle and conspiracy since 1952.

In one area of vital importance, a settlement of the long conflict with Israel, Mr. Sadat's enhanced authority is of decisive benefit. He can make and enforce decisions on terms that would have broken apart before under challenge by his "collective leadership" colleagues.

This is of major concern to the United States, eager for a settlement but apprehensive in the past whether Egypt would or could abide by settlement commitments.

The United States has been gravely troubled by the Russian military presence in Egypt, and appears ready to move more vigorously to get the Israelis away from the Suez Canal, and later out of all the Sinai Peninsula, in exchange for assurances that the Russian combat personnel would leave Egypt. Mr. Sadat was reported to have given such assurances to Secretary of State William F. Rogers during his visit to Cairo early this month.

Some days after the death of Nasser, the eight-member Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, unanimously selected Mr. Sadat to succeed Nasser as president, and the eventual steps of endorsement and referendum were mere formalities.

But Mr. Sadat was chosen as a compromise figure, who was expected to be attentive to the will of the core of leaders.

The first three months of the Egyptian collective leadership went smoothly enough, with major attention devoted to correcting internal problems, as best as possible with limited funds, and the distraction of finding reasons to extend the Suez Canal cease-fire beyond its Nov. 5 expiration.



President Sadat addressing a national assembly. Behind him is Aly Sabry, who was ousted by the Cairo chief.

The tranquil surface of the regime was first ruffled on Dec. 29, when Mr. Sadat issued a decree abolishing a practice of arbitrary seizure of property for political or other offenses. He ordered measures to return property unjustly confiscated and strict legal procedures for any future take-overs considered necessary for the good of the state.

The decree upset some of the more class-struggle-oriented members of the Egyptian leadership, fearful of a strengthening of the middle class.

The next shock for the Nasser heirs came on Feb. 4, when Mr. Sadat announced an "initiative" to reopen the Suez Canal in exchange for an Israeli pullback from the waterway, leaving the Israelis in the Sinai Peninsula until a final settlement.

A gathering storm against Mr. Sadat gained momentum in March, following his decision to open a "friendship offensive" to elicit U.S. support for achieving a political settlement with Israel.

About this time, it appears that Mr. Sabry and his backers decided that it would be necessary either to curb Mr. Sadat's authority or to overthrow him.

They were given an opportunity when Mr. Sadat, for military reasons, agreed at a meeting in Benghazi, Libya, on April 17 to link Egypt with Syria and Libya in a federation. The Egyptian people have been cool to thoughts of Arab union since their bitter experience with Syria more than a decade ago.

Mr. Sabry decided to use the federation issue as a weapon against Mr. Sadat. He assailed the plan at a meeting of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and achieved a five-to-three vote against Mr. Sadat.

Victory seemed assured. As Mr. Sadat related to the Egyptian people in his broadcast, he insisted upon taking the issue to the 150-member Central Committee for discussion and a vote.

An uproar resulted at the meeting, on April 25. Mr. Sadat, in defense, disclosed that the Egyptians had military air bases in Syria and needed some form of unity agreement to ensure an eastern front against Israel.

The disorder and shouting continued against Mr. Sadat, and it appeared that he was on his way to the precipice. A subcommittee was formed to study the federation statutes, and the debate was put off.

Mr. Sabry's objective, Egyptians report, was to humiliate Mr. Sadat by forcing him to go back to the Syrian and Libyan leaders and inform them that the federation was canceled. At the same time, they say, he had in mind the possibility of being able to develop the issue into a crisis and extract a resignation by Mr. Sadat as president.

The president was two jumps ahead of Mr. Sabry and his fellow plotters, however. The night after the Central Committee fiasco, Mr. Sadat summoned the top military commanders to his home, informed them of the challenge and asked: "Where do you stand?"

The chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek, spoke out: "I stand with you, the supreme commander." Other officers voted their support, but Gen. Fawzi, the war minister, was silent.

The conspirators, aware of a secret decree by Mr. Sadat for harsh emergency measures if the Central Committee once again erupted against him, spread the word around Mr. Sabry sought to apologize to Mr. Sadat, and on April 29, to Mr. Sadat's surprise, the Central Committee voted unanimously in favor of the federation, whose statutes had been weakened to lessen any loss of Egyptian sovereignty.

Two days later, the president went to the industrial suburb of Helwan and put the handwriting on the wall with critical remarks about "centers of power" seeking to "dictate their will on the people." The next night he dismissed Mr. Sabry.

The subsequent events leading to the dramatic night of May 13 and the following 24 hours are still somewhat obscure, with only Mr. Sadat's version of the events having been made public.

For the moment, Mr. Sadat is fully in control of the situation in Egypt. But how long can it last? Most diplomats give him half a year or so before pressures begin to mount again, unless there is a settlement with Israel before then on honorable terms.

Mr. Sadat's fate now is up to the Americans, a European diplomat said. "If they don't get him a decent settlement with Israel, then hold your hat!"

Canton Revisited

Two Decades Show Pronounced Changes, a New It

The author, an assistant managing editor of The New York Times, was a reporter in mainland China from 1946 to 1949. He returned there last week for a three-week visit.

By Seymour Topping
CANTON (NYT).—In 1949, a few months before the Communists seized Canton, two Americans clambered out of rickshaws at the entrance to a hotel on Shammaen Island, the old foreign quarter.

In a halcyon mood, one American flung a handful of nearly worthless Chinese Nationalist currency into the air in payment for the ricksha fares. The other watched the sweating, panting ricksha men scramble in dust for the bills and reflected on this humiliation brought on by war, government corruption and inflation.

On returning to this teeming southern metropolis after two decades, one finds the face of society transformed. A new Canton man has emerged. His old verve and individuality seem to have yielded to passivity, but he also obviously lives better and carries himself with restored dignity.

Old hawking Canton, with its raucous downtown neon lights, is gone. Also gone are the amiable beggars who stood outside restaurants with outstretched palms and looked in at banquet tables where most of the refectory dishes were left half consumed by the rich. Forgotten are the brothels where rounifaced girls with flashing eyes and chattering, birdlike voices insisted to rough foreign seamen on the utility of sipping tea ceremoniously before sex was dispensed.

No Mah-Jongg

Strolling down narrow alleys flanked by two and three-story white plastered buildings, one does not hear the clack-clack of Mah-Jongg tiles.

On broad, clean streets, traffic moves in a disciplined procession. There are few cars or trucks, and none of them is driven by the swearing, argumentative drivers who once abused each other and helpless traffic policemen. Today unarmed policemen dressed in green military tunics over blue trousers effortlessly direct streams of bicyclists and pedestrians.

The people, dressed in white or blue shirts over unpressed trousers, look well fed and content but stately and ordered.

On larger thoroughfares such as Liberation Boulevard, people crowd grimly but politely into efficient-looking buses powered either by overhead electric lines or conventional gasoline motors.

Later Hours

Big shops and department stores remain open until 9 p.m. Still later into the night, tiny shack-like booths stay open selling hot, steaming food, cigarettes and basic commodities. Some of these cubicles are privately operated, but the owners are forbidden to hire employees, and they must adhere to uniform government price levels.

In the years before the Communist takeover on Oct. 14, 1949, shops were crammed with luxury foreign goods. Foreign businessmen still come to Canton, the international trading center of China, by the thousands during the official one-month fall and spring fairs. But they no longer peddle silk stockings, French wines and automobiles. The 3,000 businessmen, half of them Japanese, who went home last week after the spring fair, came to sell essential industrial machinery and buy raw materials.

In the dining room of the Tung Fung Hotel, foreign businessmen patiently waited to be served by waiters whom they addressed as Tung Chih or Comrade, not crying Boy! as in the old days.

Crowded Store

In the poorly lighted three-story Nanfang Department Store, the largest in Canton, crowds surged about counters buying such household necessities as thermos jugs, soap, preserves and bolts of plain cloth.

The average worker in Canton is said to earn 80 to 70 yuan (\$26 to \$20) a month. At Nanfang, a customer was paying seven yuan for a large aluminum cooking pot, 27 yuan for a table electric fan, 21 yuan for a medium-sized plastic suitcase and 51 yuan for a cheap-looking portable transistor radio.

A woman's cotton blouse was selling for 4.85 yuan, with matching slacks for 4.25 yuan.

While store prices are high, Cantonese can afford some such purchases because of their low rents. An unmarried worker can bunk in a factory-dormitory for less than one yuan a month. His food costs 15 yuan more. A family can get living quarters, including a bedroom and kitchen facilities, for three or four yuan.

For Foreigners

Adjoining Nanfang Department Store is a Friendship Shop for foreigners, where officials of the Polish and Yugoslav Consulates in Canton as well as seamen and visiting businessmen shop. Here there is a better selection of goods, including a sewing machine made in Canton, fine

bicycles and brocade cloth. Payment is in yuan purchased with foreign currency.

Housing developments seem limited, but driving down the embankment of the Pearl River, which divides Canton, some new construction can be seen, notably the 57-story Canton Hotel, the largest building in the city, which towers over the trade-fair complex. On the south side of the river, new housing has been constructed for fishermen and their families who once lived in sampans by the quayside.

New Bridge

Adjacent to Shammaen Island, which is linked by a bridge to the north bank, there is a new, handsome stone bridge across the

Pearl River. It was completed in 1967 at the height of a Revolution. The bridge across the river which was repaired in years after the Nation at its in their retreat.

Foreigners have been Shamien Island. The sulates and the mans rich and diplomats converted into govern or shabby and crow quarters.

Schoolboys in blue uniforms play volleyball on old ten On lovely stone walks gardens, where in French governesses t their prams under be Chinese youngsters tumble. They have 1 of foreigners on Shro

Quiet Anniversary in Fran

Neither Left Nor Rig Reveres the Commur

By Joseph Barry

PARIS.—The 100th anniversary of the Paris Commune is coming to an end. Not with the usual elaborate, ceremoniously uncelebrated by the French government, nor has the French Communist party taken to the streets of Paris in its memory. The Commune is too alive, May, 1969, too recent. Students and young might again embarras the parties of both parts.

Internationally the spirit of the Paris Commune, trouble for authority, old or new, left, right or mid, it was at Columbia University in 1968, when campus seized by the students were called communists. Mon this winter in Gdynia, Polish shipworkers in rebellion Communist authority named their shipyards the P mmune.

The irony has surely not been lost on the local Communist party. As for the French government celebrated the events of 1871, would it have been so uprisings of March or the incredibly brutal suppression. Politically, it could do neither, though a street and in Paris bear the name of Adolphe Thiers, then he government. (None recall the Paris Commune.)

It is striking proof of two schools of history and Edmund Wilson has written, "that people who have been on the conventional version of history and know the Robespierdist terror during the great French R should find it an unfamiliar fact: that the terror of the number has been estimated at a hundred thousand that one week of the suppression of the Commune (i May 28, 1871) than the revolutionary terror of Robes done in three years."

'Seine Ran Red'

Actually the most famous "Reign of Terror" last more than a year and brought about 2500 perso guillotine. During the single "Week of Blood" of Thie 20,000 to 25,000 Parisians, all called Communards, seratively estimated to, have been put to death.

Most of them as prisoners of the government's Versail "The Seine," a contemporary account says, "ra three days." And there is a yearly pilgrimage of wo rad flags to the wall in Pere-Lachaise Cemetery in P 147 "Communards" were lined up and shot. The Com might add, executed less than 500 of its enemies 1 months of its existence.

The Paris Commune had begun in the spirit of fete. Thiers had signed an armistice with the Prus sitting outside Paris, at the price of Alsace-Lorra huge indemnity. His greater concern was with th of the citizens' National Guard and he sent r Montmartre, where the guns had been taken for s to fetch them. They failed, many of them fratern the guardmen. Suddenly, on March 18, the electe Committee of the National Guard found itself, to it- in power in Paris, since Thiers had fled to Versail his government with him.

But there was no pursuit of Thiers and his d government forces. "We have no mandate," said th Guard officers, and they announced elections. "I th think as vs. they will imitate us." "A decisive mistle said in London. "The proletariat stopped half-way would write. "Instead of annihilating its enemies, it c to exercise moral influence on them." Engels: "Th thing to understand is certainly the holy awe with v remained standing outside the gates of the Bank o negotiating loans.

Brief Experiment

And so the Commune was elected and proclaimed on March 28 and would last until May 28. The provl even briefer exceptions, did not follow. But the Paru and damped. And even as it fought off the Versail the Commune experimented with the community ca has become, particularly for anarchists, the esser legend.

Judges and officials, policemen and officers we subject to recall. Seldom, an English doctor's memo had Paris seen such cheerful order. Church was sepa state. Schools were opened to the public, night abolished in bakershops. Idle factories were progru worker management—a plan that died as the collapsed.

Thiers came up from Versailles with a new p army of 170,000. Methodically quarter by quarte established the "order" he had proclaimed and in "bloody week" of May, completed the "expation" promised. A month later, Adolphe Thiers had his vict on the Longchamp racetrack.



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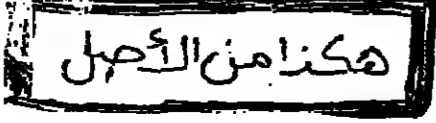
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The U.S. and Russia: Edging Toward Detente

Speculations Set in Train Nixon's Announcement

By Harrison E. Salisbury

WASH. (NYT)—A Nixon-announced détente? Transmittable-tennis diplomatic e-cushion Washington-aking billiards? The be- of an end to the arms race? A big headline in gambit?

to the President's announcement was the fact that it came just a week after another new and seemingly epochal development—the swift and positive response by the United States to a new Soviet proposal for a mutual reduction in East-West force levels in Europe.

With the United States and the Soviet Union heavily engaged in diplomatic efforts to defuse the Middle Eastern crisis—efforts personally led by Secretary of State William F. Rogers—the immediate reaction of diplomats was to ask whether a broad effort was under way between the two superpowers to bring into focus in some of the critical issues which divide them.

No one in Washington or elsewhere was offering yes or no answers. But two factors seemed self-evident. Nothing had actually been settled by the Soviet-American exchange on SALT. Nor were East and West any closer to agreeing to cut down their military establishments in Europe.

Atmosphere Changes

However, the atmosphere between the two superpowers had been radically altered. The red lights on SALT and on talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact had been changed to amber. Possibly even to green.

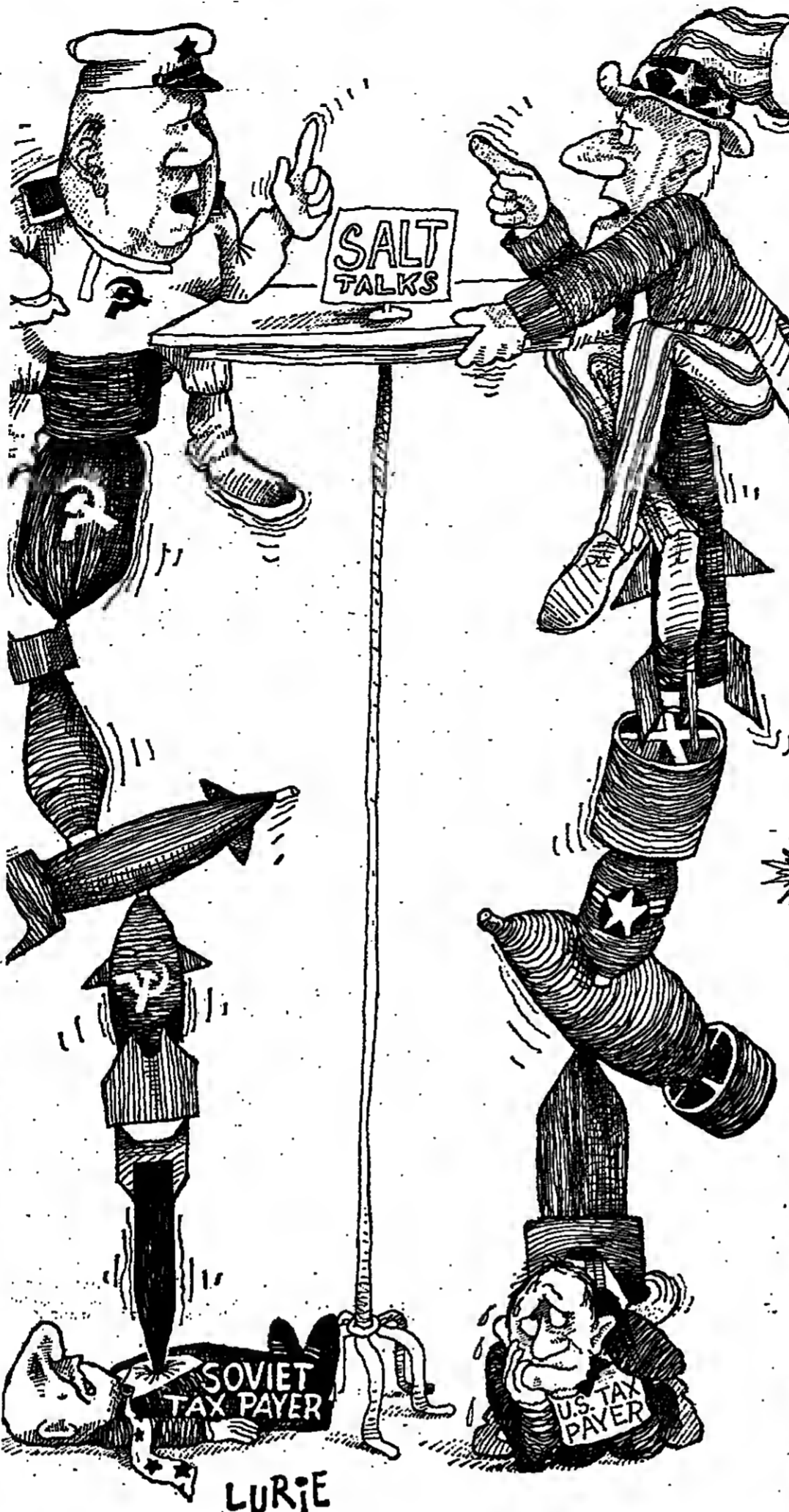
This was no small gain. As one UN diplomat suggested, "You can measure the achievement by imagining what kind of atmosphere the opposite announcements would have created—if Mr. Nixon had announced a breakdown at SALT or denounced Mr. Brezhnev's suggestion for new European troops talks."

The announcement simultaneously made by Mr. Nixon and Moscow radio established an agreement in principle under which the two powers will move forward in an effort to achieve agreement on control of nuclear weaponry. First, they will seek to agree on an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) limitation and "together with concluding an agreement to limit ABMs, they will agree on certain measures with respect to the limitation of offensive strategic weapons."

Behind this deliberately general and technical language are hidden months of hard bargaining and a private correspondence between Mr. Nixon and Moscow, presumably carried on by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin with the collaboration of Mr. Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The order of precedence in dealing with the ABM had been a major sticking point. The Soviet Union wished to negotiate only on the ABM. The United States wanted most of an overall limitation on offensive weapons. The procedural agreement split the difference in a way most observers felt gave the Soviet Union a bit of a concession.

Mr. Nixon, in dealing with conflicting views of his own advisers, seemed to have come down in almost the precise center between those who favor no agreement



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at all and those who wish to go much further.

Soviet Caution

Both Moscow radio and the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, seemed deliberately to

play down the significance of the SALT agreement. Soviet officials said that they did not wish to arouse public expectations prematurely, stressing the long distance which both countries must travel before accord could be reached.

Mr. Nixon was openly enthusiastic. Some in Washington felt that he wished to stress his peace-making posture before a nation which he senses is more than war-weary. Political observers noted that the President had an opportunity to appeal di-

rectly to the country's peace sentiment and sought full advantage. Some sober second thoughts were voiced by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and there was an echo of this in a reminder which Mr. Nixon offered of the difficulties that lay ahead after he had met in the White House with his chief SALT negotiator, Gerard C. Smith.

But after all, these hostages had been given to fortune, the impression remained clear that in this area which both the Soviet Union and the United States regard as most critical to world peace and world survival a marked step had been taken away from the brink of nuclear suicide toward nuclear control, if not nuclear reduction.

Why such a step at this time? The Russians pointed squarely to their 24th party congress a little less than two months ago and the six-point peace program outlined March 30 by party secretary Brezhnev. This program included a call for an end to the Vietnam war, dismantling of the NATO-Warsaw pact organizations in Europe, ban and control of nuclear and other weapons, a five-power conference of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France and end of the arms race and dismantlement of foreign bases.

Speech at Tiflis

It was to this program that Mr. Brezhnev referred in a speech at Tiflis May 14 in which he touched off the diplomatic peace moves by saying: "All you have to do is to muster resolve to try the proposals that interest you by their taste. Translated into diplomatic language this means: 'Start negotiations.'"

And the Soviet Union was by no means confining its peace offensive to the United States. It took the occasion of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau's visit to Moscow last week to sign an agreement of friendship, good neighborliness and mutual confidence.

For the first time since President Nixon proclaimed in his inaugural address that we would now move from the era of confrontation to the era of negotiation, it seemed that this was indeed the case.

There were those who suggested that perhaps Peking and table-tennis diplomacy deserved some credit for the transformation in atmosphere. The reality of China playing a major role on the international scene and the rapidly with which the long ice in U.S.-Chinese relations was melting under the influence of sports and journalistic visits had not gone unnoticed in Moscow.

Competitive Desire

More than one observer wondered whether China's diplomatic success had influenced in Moscow a competitive desire to put its relations with the United States into order as a hedge against at least a partial Sino-American détente.

The possibility seemed to be emerging that the world would soon be confronted with genuine three-power relationships in which a move by Washington, Moscow or Peking would automatically produce repercussions in the other two capitals. This raised the prospect that within the foreseeable future the two-power arms talks of the super-powers would have to be transformed into three-power contacts.

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JAL flies over the Pole from Europe to Japan 12 times a week.

Every day of the week (except Tuesday and Saturday) Japan Air Lines has two flights a day on the fast route to Tokyo—direct over the Pole from Europe to Japan.

But that's just the start. The way JAL looks after you is the really enchanting part. It's more than a happy coincidence that the airline that flies the Polar route most often out of Europe, also happens to be the most delightful way to fly.

JAPAN AIR LINES
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Polar flights in association with Air France, Alitalia & Lufthansa

Panthers Police Frontation

KELEBY, Calif., May 23 (NYT)—A group of black Panther party, says that group is making a change in its tactics—police confrontations, church attendance and new support within the community.

Party "was very wrong to do it could change the way we tried. All we got was war of bloodshed," he said.

When we stepped out-church we defeated from community because the lack of support and favor black community."

er advocated continued dealing with the inner city. Newton, 29, a's son, awaiting retrial slaughter charges in a riotout, emphasizes work-free what the Panthers "political prisoners" and blacks into a political

intention to operate with don't mean we accept vion said. "We'll operate the system so we can it. It is wrong to say item can't give us any- because it is just not true."

France Creating an Industrial Brasilia on the Sea

By Jack Monet

SUR-MER, France (NYT)—A superhighway heading from Marseilles, new road commemorate the takeoff of one of the world's big- ginning schemes, the crea- an industrial Brasilia on

-SUR-MER, AIX-EN- NOCE, LYON," the signs r-Mer? Fos (pop. 2,500) is way to the stature of and Aix, two major cities rich it has always shared in heritage, but probably before the same road r even dots on the same

as all the elements to ful- dreams of a legion of and—the potential of a nightmare for the is of thousands of people migrate to the area. the moment, there are only the future to see at Fos of gas storage tanks, dock- ions, a port control tower open terrain, as broad as face of Paris, that is the industrial zone in Europe. (Recent tracts are zoned to expansion.

Multibillion-Dollar Plan Builds Up The Region West of Marseilles

Within five years, jobs opening up in Fos's deep-water port and heavy industries, and in associated service and sub-contracting activities, will lead to almost the doubling of the region's 120,000 population. By 1985, the population will have tripled or quadrupled. (Fos's population is expected to stay level at 2,500, the people who work there living in 12 other, now-small communities in the area.)

Smokestacks and apartment towers will range across the sky-line from Marseilles, 35 miles to the east, to Arles, 45 miles to the northwest.

Fos has launched a great anguished debate in Provence. The themes are those now universal in a world that is increasingly concerned with decentralization of power, revenue-sharing, pollution and the "quality of life."

A Paradox

Just how much people in the region will benefit from Fos is a question troubling the Provençaux. As a labor union official remarked, the people here are in a "painful paradoxical situation."

Unemployment in the region is twice the national average, but the jobs are not qualified for much of the work that will be created. For instance, at the steel mill, Government officials acknowledge that Paris has been slow in setting up technical training programs. The Provençaux are worried that trained Lorraine steelworkers, seeking the sun, if nothing else, will get the jobs at the mill.

Home construction is behind schedule. Some of the early workers at Fos are living in trailers. Schools will be a problem eventually, for government officials say no schools will be put up until a certain minimum number of children arrive in an area.

Big Names

Some of the biggest names in French industry will be at Fos. Ugine-Kuhlmann will put up a steel mill too, producing special- ized steels. Air Liquide will open a plant for industrial gases. Gas de France has set up a terminal for imports of natural gas from Algeria.

Only one foreign firm, but a big one, has installed at Fos. Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries has broken ground for a plant producing 60,000 tons of polyethylene plastics. Henry Ford visited Fos, scouting for a plant site, but opted later for the prime minister's town, Bordeaux. Despite many rumors about great participation, the Soviet Union may provide some equipment for the steel mill, but not much more, according to port officials. American participation is limited

so far to the dredging company. Port traffic at Fos last year was 28.5 million metric tons, 40 percent of Marseilles's total. Much of the tonnage was in oil. Fos is the starting point for the Sud-European pipeline leading to Germany and Switzerland.

By 1975, Fos's traffic is expected to move Marseilles up a rank into second place among Europe's ports, ahead of Antwerp and behind Rotterdam.

Transition

To commercial interests in this region, Fos appeared ideal for the opening of a new chapter in the history of Marseilles, which dates its founding to 600 BC, by Phoenician sailors. Fos had vast tracts of unused swampland and the deepest waters of any port area in Europe, advantageous in the competition for the traffic of the new huge oil tankers.

Fos traces its name to the canal (Fosse Marianne) dug by Marius to enable Roman ships to reach Arles without passing through the turbulent waters of the Rhone estuary. In more recent times, its only vocation was leisure activities.

The swamp area drew hunters in season. During the summer, families packed the town's long beach, where dozens of German World War II bunkers provide some shade. Tourists mounted the hills to see the old ramparts and church.

Now, much of that is changing rapidly. Part of the beach has been amputated for an oil tanker dock, and the rest of it may never be popular again. It appears polluted, wind-whipped spray from the surf leaving oil streaks on the windshields of passing cars.

War... and Murder

The body of Ephraim Elrom is found in Istanbul, and two policemen are shot in the back in New York City. The one assassination marked the failure of an attempt to blackmail the Turkish government into releasing political prisoners; in the other, two men died in what seemed to have been a stroke on behalf of "oppressed third world peoples." The slain were tragically irrelevant to the apparent ends; the acts, whatever motives lay behind them, were murder.

There are those—not too many, probably—who would argue that the ends sought by the murderers justified the means. There are more, too many more, who believe that the institutionalized violence represented by the states the dead men served in their various capacities condones, if it does not actually justify, the killings. After all, this rhetoric runs, the Israel which made Ephraim Elrom its consul-general in Turkey waged war on the Arabs, killing many of them. And the United States has been fighting in Vietnam for a decade—to say nothing of those who have died as a result of police action in American cities. If killing per se is wrong, the conclusion would seem to be those who have killed the greatest number are the most guilty.

This kind of thinking does represent one facet of an awakening general consciousness that institutionalized violence is not automatically justified because it is committed by men in uniform, or in places of power, under the old rules of diplomacy or law enforcement. But, as in the case of the uproar over the conviction of Lt. Calley, it ignores

the fact that breaking those rules violently may be even more reprehensible, may lead to greater sins against mankind in general.

For both Israel's six-day war and America's intervention in Vietnam were preceded by breaches of the rules; by terrorist acts, just as that most stupid and terrible of wars, the First World War, was triggered by the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife. That the reaction—certainly in this last case—was out of all scale, and was actually the result of many other causes, does not mitigate the guilt nor should it conceal the terrible danger of encouraging small groups or individuals to make their own rules by murder.

It is one thing to seek to curb institutionalized violence and to avoid war. It is quite another to find excuses for those little wars which can cause big ones, or make every man with a gun a sovereign judge over his fellows. It may be well to look behind the robe, or the policeman's badge, or the soldier's uniform, and try to shape a society which will see to it that all act responsibly. But, in the meanwhile, it is imperative that the fanatic who acts outside, or against, the institutions men have set up for their own protection should also be held accountable. If war is murder, murder is war, and if presidents and potentates cannot, in justice, be allowed to shelter themselves behind their offices, neither can the secret killer be allowed to hide in his anonymity. By that very secrecy, by his irresponsibility, he is the more dangerous, and bears the greater moral burden of guilt.

Solving the Payments Riddle

The dollar crisis has produced a burst of Nixon administration statements designed to prove that neglect, whether benign or malignant, does not represent the official United States balance-of-payments policy.

The White House is now weighing a long list of possible actions to improve American export performance through such measures as imposing strong pressure on other governments to reduce barriers against American goods, providing tax incentives and research and development assistance to exporters, and relaxing the antitrust laws to permit American firms to join forces to meet the challenge of foreign competition. Such specific proposals will have to be judged on their individual merits as they emerge, but there is danger that a new payments policy heavily focused on export promotion will divert attention from other basic causes of the nation's balance-of-payments problem.

The immediate cause of the dollar crisis was a huge flow of short-term capital into Europe; this had been going on for months before speculation—fueled off by rumors of German revaluation—became frantic in May. During the first three months of this year, before the crisis broke, the United States incurred a record official settlements deficit of \$5.5 billion—this translates into an annual deficit rate of \$22 billion—chiefly because of shifts of dollars to Europe in response to higher interest rates on the Continent than in the United States. Interest rates here were down because of the business slump and easier monetary policy, while European rates were up as central banks sought to hold money tight to check rising inflation.

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns has said that interest rates should not be boosted deliberately to deal with the international situation. He believes that the bulk of the short-term capital outflow is over. However, American interest rates are in fact rising—and the prospect is that they will go still higher. There is reason to worry, as White House, Treasury, and Fed are doing, that an excessive rise of both short and long-term rates might cause the present recovery to abort.

But the climb in interest rates will be accelerated rather than slowed if an excessively loose monetary policy regenerates inflation. Chairman Burns has renewed his plea to the White House for a "coherent" incomes

policy to check rising wages and prices, but the President still regards this as a worthless proposal. Nor is there evidence that the administration intends to reduce its pressures for a monetary policy stimulative enough to restore full employment before the 1972 election. It is willing to run the risk of rekindling both domestic inflation and another international payments crisis.

The administration appears to have backed away from the notion that foreign governments must go on accepting unlimited dollars to cover United States deficits or upstate their currencies if they want fewer dollars. Washington underestimated the resistance of foreign business and farm groups that saw their interests being hurt by currency changes as well as the bitterness of foreign governments over what they regarded as a crisis bred by the United States but foisted upon them.

Yet, in reaction to this lesson, the administration shows signs of trying to solve the balance-of-payments problem by rushing to the opposite extreme of growing desperate about the United States' inadequate trade surplus while neglecting measures to improve the overall payment and monetary adjustment process. Immediately, there is every reason for this country to press for wider bands around existing exchange rate parities, as well as for the reevaluation of currencies that are clearly out of line—especially the undervalued Japanese yen.

The administration needs a balance-of-payments policy that does not shift from one extreme—benign neglect—to the opposite extreme of hysterical worry about the nation's trade position. This country still has a moderate surplus of exports over imports, and that surplus increased in the first quarter. America is not being swamped by tidal waves of foreign goods.

The United States will benefit both itself and others if it pushes steadily for liberal trade policies, and shows that it means to practice what it preaches, without making a specific exception of textiles—or, for that matter, of steel, oil, or other products. This country must work closely with others to deal with common problems of economic policy coordination, exchange rates, trade, capital flows, monetary reserves and mutual security, all of which are involved in solving the complex balance-of-payments problem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Britain and the EEC

In his desperate endeavor to get into the Common Market Mr. Heath is permitting Britain to be used as a diplomatic pawn. The French want us as a counter-weight to Germany in the age-long rivalry between these two states. And for this "privilege" we must contribute hundreds of millions of pounds to maintain French farmers, force our households to pay sky-high prices for their food, and abandon our Commonwealth friends...

Certainly victory has been achieved in Paris. A victory won by French diplomacy over British interests.

The marketeers believe our membership of the community is all over but the shouting. They are wrong. The people have still to make their voice heard. Inside Parliament. And in the country.

Britain has lost a battle. She has not lost the war.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

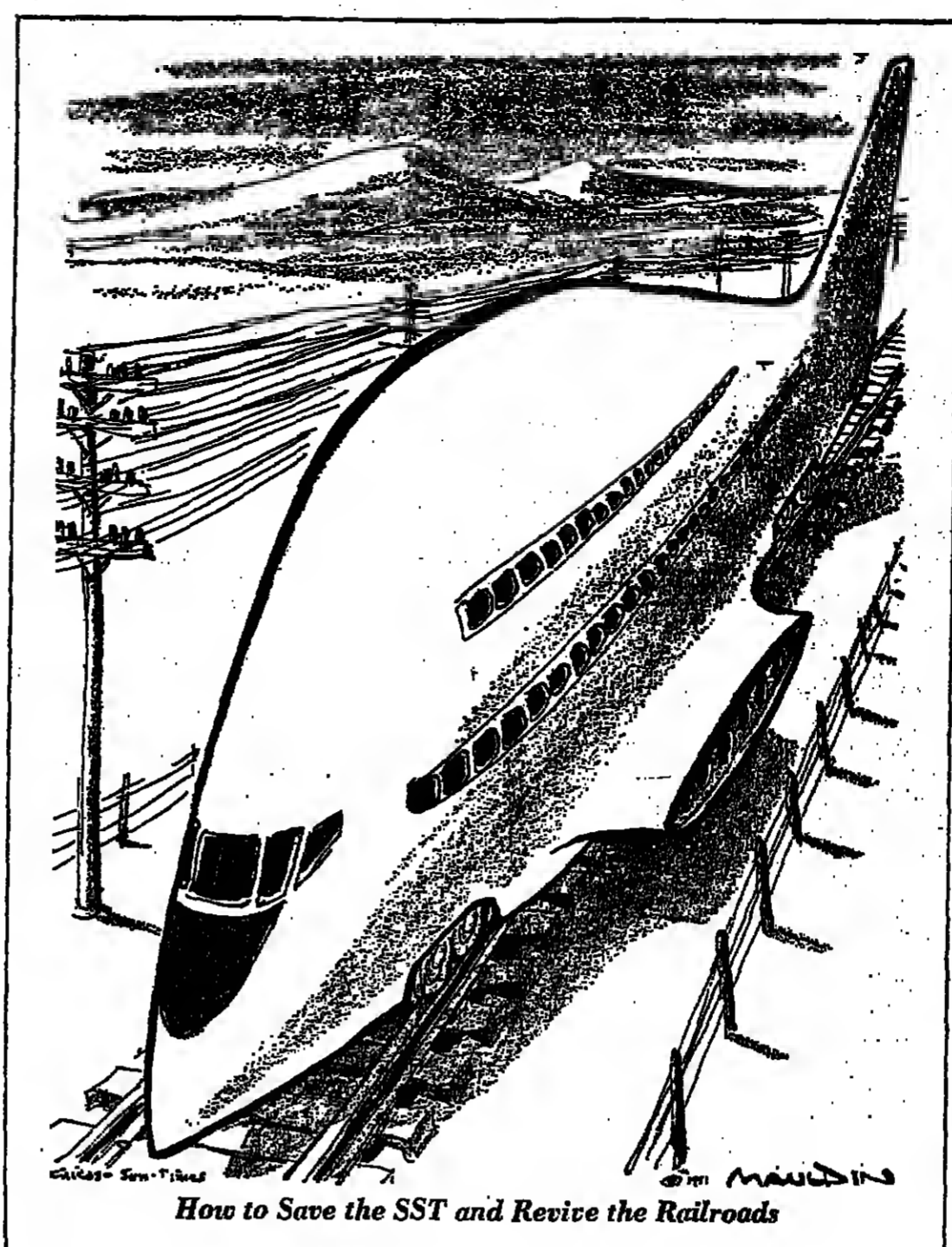
May 24, 1896

PARIS—Many happy returns of the day! Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, attains the age of 77 years today, having been born on May 24, 1819. Her Majesty who succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV, on June 20, 1837, is the doyenne of the sovereigns of Europe, the next in seniority being the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary.

Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1921

PARIS—The Orient Express will begin daily service between Paris and Constantinople on June 1 next. The express will traverse Lausanne, the Rhine valley, the Italian Lakes, Milan, Verona, Venice, Trieste, Zagreb, Belgrade, Sofia and Constantinople. Also a daily direct service between Paris and Bucharest will begin the same day, and arrangements have been made for a direct service between Paris and Athens three times a week. The age of the railroad!



How to Save the SST and Revive the Railroads

All Over But the Shooting?

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO—This month produced in Egypt a series of shoddy Machiavellian plots whose net result has been to strengthen President Anwar Sadat and to confound those opponents who sought to overthrow him. The latter, hoping for the support of a mob, discovered instead that they had only a meek flock. The show began May 2 when Aly Sabry, the unpopular vice-president who pretended to be Moscow's man in Cairo and who coveted the succession to President Nasser, attempted to oust Sadat over the new confederation between Egypt, Libya and Syria.

The president sponsored this to bring pressure on Israel, gain the backing of Libya oil money and shore up his flanks against radical Algeria to the west and Iraq to the east.

Sadat arrested Sabry easily but was unaware of a second plot led by Interior Minister Charouaf Gomaa, who detested Sabry but was working as a kind of cobelligent to get rid of the president. On looking back it is astonishing that Gomaa's effort failed.

It included among its leaders all Egypt's real power symbols: the bosses of police, intelligence, security, parliament and the single party (Arab Socialist Union) plus the ministers of interior, war, electricity, housing, information and for presidential affairs.

An Accident

Gomaa's conspiracy was exposed by accident Tuesday night, May 11. A police major in the logging department under Gomaa was given wiretap recordings to file away, some in the regular archives and some in secret depositories to which only Gomaa himself had access. One tape was illegibly labeled. The major didn't know how to file it so he played it back on a recorder and was amazed to hear two well-known leaders attacking Sadat.

At 1 a.m. Wednesday, May 12, he decided to inform Sadat but was refused entry to the president's house. He finally persuaded a secretary that Sadat must be awakened and made to listen to two tapes which he handed over.

The president sat up with a start when he heard these, one recording his own voice. He telephoned loyal associates to warn them and decided to play a poker-faced game. He kept an appointment to speak to commanders of the Second Army and rode in a helicopter beside the war minister, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, a key conspirator. As soon as he got back he dismissed Gomaa, secretly appointed the governor of Alexandria to replace him and sent the new minister with three officers to seal off the huge Interior Department area where bugging wires were recorded. It was soon confirmed that a coup d'état had been planned for Thursday, May 20, with the seizure of Sadat by agents secreted among his guards.

Gomaa was arrested and it was announced on the radio Thursday that he had "resigned." At that instant the other conspirators were meeting in the war minister's office. They realized something had gone wrong when they heard the announcement and decided to resign en masse, assuming Sadat wouldn't fight

back, that chaos would result and, if demonstrators were shot by police, Gen. Fawzi would call out the army to maintain order.

The war minister summoned the commanders of the army, navy and air force and asked them to join the plot but they refused. Having heard of this meeting and also of Fawzi's participation in the new resignations, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek, the chief of staff, entered and ordered the ex-minister out. He warned: "You no longer have a right to be here; we don't tolerate political meetings in this ministry."

Arrests Ordered

Thursday night Sadat instructed the new police boss to arrest the conspirators and named the loyal Sadek as war minister. The general accepted, saying: "The army has no interest in politics. Everything is secure. We only await orders in one battle" (Israel).

After midnight Sadat was visited by his close friend, the well-known editor Mohammed Hassan and Khalil, who found the president sitting in his pajamas and dressing gown on his bedroom balcony overlooking the Nile. Sadat remarked simply: "They brought it on themselves."

The affair is now wound up. The conspiracy proved to have many heads but one frail body. The populace has been demonstrating for Sadat ever since and he has emerged as a new strong man. The Russians, apparently not playing factions as Sabry tried to do, are being low; relations with the United States have, if anything, improved.

Everything is over but the shooting and, since the chances of peace with Israel have in the long run very possibly improved and since the Egyptians don't like to execute the leaders of even the most treasonable conspiracy, the chances are there won't be any shooting.

Well, there is a lot of cynicism here about all this, but something interesting and significant seems to be happening in the world. The course of history in the largest sense is much more hopeful than the newspaper headlines. Despite all the arguments between the political parties, the races and the nations, the elemental facts of life seem to be challenging and influencing the actions of all nations, at least in the advanced capitals of the world.

They all defend the ideological prejudices of the past, but modern technology, modern transportation and communication are clearly changing their policies at home and abroad. Wherever you look now, the big nations and the big shots are now doing precisely what they insisted they would not do just a few short years ago. President Nixon, one of the original ideological anti-Communist warriors, is now concentrating on an accommodation with Moscow and Peking and following Keynesian economic policies he used to denounce. President Pompidou in Paris is bringing Britain into the European Common Market on terms President de Gaulle denounced. Chancellor Willy Brandt in West Germany is seeking an accommodation with Moscow and the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. President Sadat in Cairo is risking his political life for an accommodation with Israel.

The President Shows His Leadership

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—It was a great week for presidential leadership. With a little show of flexibility, Mr. Nixon asserted his control over dealings between Washington and Moscow.

In the process he stole the arms control issue from his liberal critics and guided himself against a possible counterattack from the right. He thus put himself in position to come on strong as a peace candidate in 1972.

The big development of course, was the joint Soviet-American statement on the strategic arms limitations talks. Mr. Nixon had previously insisted that there had to be an intimate connection between an agreement on defensive weapons, notably the anti-ballistic missile, and offensive weapons.

The Russians favored an agreement that gave priority to a limitation on the ABM. Leading Democrats asserted that the President should, if necessary, take an ABM agreement only. It looked as though Mr. Nixon had boxed himself in.

Behind the scenes, however, the President initiated diplomatic moves to take himself out of the box. These moves bore fruit in the announcement made simultaneously in Washington and Moscow last Thursday.

Limited Agreement

Basically, all the agreement provides is that the arms control talks can go forward. What the continuing negotiations will yield by way of results is not clear.

But the connection between defensive and offensive missiles, which the administration had previously stressed so hard has been thinned to the vanishing point. The agreement announced last week provides, with exquisite vagueness, that the Big Two will agree on certain measures with respect to the limitations of offensive strategic weapons.

In the background briefings, White House officials came off the emphasis on the Big Soviet missile, the SS-9, which had previously been the justification for an insistence on tying offensive to defensive weapons in any agreement. Hints are now being put about that new Russian holes which the Pentagon

claimed were being an improved version of the SS-11, which less menacing as a pose strike threat.

In these circumstances any kind of agreement, future talks can be a negotiation between off-defensive weapons. More exceedingly vague word statements about defense weapons would go to the treaty form, the end about offensive weapons be submitted in such a form less vulnerable. In that way the has already taken out against an attack in the from the hawks and in his own party.

Mansfield Fo

The case with which Mansfield is prepared to be a foil opponents was frustrated during the debate on the resolution American troops in but had been offered by leader Mike Mansfield. Sen. Mansfield is or most powerful men has seen in a long time. Mansfield beat his decisively.

What turned the tide Mansfield was a 11 ministration response. Viet indications of will negotiate a mutual troop strengths. With 11ations in the offing responsible senators would come out for an American reduction.

The lesson of all this son that Mr. Nixon has ing to resist ever since the White House. heality to the president built into the system body does not hate.

On the contrary, a prepared to show in diplomatic flexibility broad national support on got it last week, a continue to have it he stays away from t and the diplomacy of tion.

Letters

The Road to Peace

Four years have shown that the Soviet Union is quite incapable of "delivering the goods." It's compelling Israel to withdraw from the administered territories. Following Nasser's overture, Sadat continues playing the American card, hoping to get from Israel's best friend what he could not get from its worst enemy. But both, Russia and America, are facing an Israeli porcupine, unapproachable from any side. However much the Arabs wiggle and squirm, it has already become clear that the United States is not likely to succeed where the Russians failed. For once,

the big powers have to face with a tough knowing how to talk itself and not easily cowed. They seem surprised and angered.

A big Arab war with the lost lands is out of tion—it would once as an Arab defeat and knows it—Arabs, Ru Americans. Israel will every form of pressure campaign from friend In the end, Egypt, as power which started 1967, will realize that t one single straight a path: direct negoti Israel under the arch powers alien to the Arabs must recognize Israel has learned, th no altruism in politic all powers, big and sr policies of self-interest is what Israel and A do. ton. Throw the out! Who needs the Geneva.

BERTHOLD

FBI Boy Set

When the neighbor Scout comes to sell to get his report on us! activities or la tivity" (LIT May 18; American should be p

Here are some sug Refuse to buy his o explain carefully that colesics you bought we because they could radio transmitters. C are engaged in some activities" such as thr TV set out of the wh this activity at once a to the boy that the TV on the blink six months you couldn't get a rep come and fix it, and were throwing it ou window because your was jammed. (3) If yo ing a map in the after guilty of some other of activity" because Once that you are h hurry to clean the base attic, a cupboard, a c fore your wife (husband home. Above all, BE PREPARED!

CHARLES

Glimpses of the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the last few days, the French have finally accepted the idea of Britain joining Europe; the Chinese have turned a more genial face to the outside world; the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on a new formula for discussing the \$200-billion-a-year arms race; the moderates in Israel and the Arab states have been making some progress toward peace, and even President Nixon and Lyndon Johnson have been meeting together in Texas and agreeing that, maybe after all, the course of history is more important than anything else.

Well, there is a lot of cynicism here about all this, but something interesting and significant seems to be happening in the world. The course of history in the largest sense is much more hopeful than the newspaper headlines. Despite all the arguments between the political parties, the races and the nations, the elemental facts of life seem to be challenging and influencing the actions of all nations, at least in the advanced capitals of the world.

They all defend the ideological prejudices of the past, but modern technology, modern transportation and communication are clearly changing their policies at home and abroad. Wherever you look now, the big nations and the big shots are now doing precisely what they insisted they would not do just a few short years ago. President Nixon, one of the original ideological anti-Communist warriors, is now concentrating on an accommodation with Moscow and Peking and following Keynesian economic policies he used to denounce. President Pompidou in Paris is bringing Britain into the European Common Market on terms President de Gaulle denounced. Chancellor Willy Brandt in West Germany is seeking an accommodation with Moscow and the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. President Sadat in Cairo is risking his political life for an accommodation with Israel.

And the elders of the Democratic party in the United States are rallying to support President Nixon against the nationalistic military policies of their own majority leader in the Senate.

Elemental Forces

So underneath all the contentions of local and national politics, which divide men, it would seem there are elemental forces working in the world today that are affecting all peoples and compelling compromise and revision. China is coming out of isolation for practical reasons. She does not wish to stand aside while the post-Vietnam world is settled by the other major powers. Similarly, Europe is uniting for practical purposes. It cannot compete with the new industrial, military and political worlds of Russia and the United States unless it unites and integrates its policies, politics and economies. The American South, similarly, cannot keep pace with the North if it has a separate educational, legal and commercial base. Israel and the Arab states cannot share common lands and waterways without compromise—no whatever politicians have said in the past, they are forced to talk and compromise and adjust to the irresistible tides that are forcing nations to fight or cooperate.

Forces of Life

All this clearly is very tentative. The rhetoric of the past still dominates politics everywhere, but very definitely, if very slowly, the fear of war and of monetary and economic anarchy is breaking down the old local, regional and even national barriers, and bringing the concept of interdependence into the politics of the world.

The reconciliation of Britain and France is only the latest illustration of the point. In the first days after the last World War, even General de Gaulle understood the uniting forces operating in the world. Later on, of course, he changed, and his doctrines of nationalism and prestige led him to veto

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H. E. Joosub

The year 1860 posed a challenge to the British Colonial Office in South Africa for the young country had a serious labour problem. Without Indian immigration in that year the sugar plantations in Natal as well as South Africa's industrialisation and future development would have received a tremendous blow. Indians are a permanent part of the South African population and virtually all are born and educated in South Africa. They have become true children of the soil. They are prepared to work and make sacrifices for the country of their birth, not only for their own sakes but for the salvation, peace and prosperity of the country as a whole. They are a minority group, zealously guarding their identity and cultural heritage. South Africa has a four-stream development policy for its four racial groups.

This separate development is largely unacceptable to the outside world, mainly because of the prevalent pettiness in its application. Petty apartheid is abhorred by all Indians and by all who respect human dignity. The challenge that faced the country in 1860 is no different today. Indian South Africans are the most highly developed of the non-white groups. Their contribution to the growing national economy, both as skilled and unskilled labour, is fast gaining recognition. There is increasing sympathy among influential moderate leaders towards all groups, which cannot but eventuate in further goodwill and harmonious relations for a stronger South Africa.

H. E. Joosub
Chairman

South African Indian Council



Dr. Albert J. J. Wessels

It would be naive for an industrialist like myself to be unconscious of the serious economic implications of the racial and political problems of the Republic of South Africa. It would be more than naive if I continue not only to live here, but also persist to invest every cent I earned and saved here. Yet, that is what I am doing and at the age of 62 years I am not naive. I do it because it is obvious to me that South Africa's industrial revolution has just commenced. In fact it only started seriously after the end of the second world war. During this period a significant socio-industrial development began: it is the training of the Bantu as a semi-skilled and skilled factory operator. The South African industrialist has at last succeeded to train factory managers and foremen who are socio-

gically and psychologically equipped to train and utilise to a fuller extent the Bantu worker. The result of this training programme was in many respects spectacular. For sustained economic growth the availability of labour is of great importance. Productive Bantu labour with its higher wages and greater spending power is a sound foundation for further growth, and herein lies my confidence of the economic future of this country.

A. J. J. Wessels
Chairman

Wesco Investments Limited

Dr. G. S. J. Kuschke, D. Com., M. Sc., B. Com.

South Africa's economy has advanced to the stage where its future growth depends on secondary industrial activity. Continued industrialisation will be the characteristic of the future course of events. The industrial sector contributes 28.0% to G.D.P. In thirty years time it is projected to be 36.0%, which will give the South African economy a structure comparable to that of the industrially advanced countries of today. By the turn of the century the per capita G.D.P. is expected to be the same or higher than the present levels achieved in the majority of Western European countries. There is little doubt as to our potential to achieve this. In the last decade South Africa's real growth rate of 6.0% per annum was second only to those of

Japan and Western Germany. The factors responsible, i.e. savings, investment, natural resources, law and order and first class entrepreneurs, will continue to support a high rate of growth. Sufficient earnings in foreign exchange will depend on our ability to achieve and maintain a rate of increase in the exports of manufactured products in excess of our past performance. This means enhanced international trade, in particular with the industrially advanced countries.

G. S. J. Kuschke
Chairman

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.



R. G. Rennie

Transportation of people and goods has been the lifeblood of the Rennie Organisation since it was founded in 1843. We have grown rapidly with the development of South Africa and particularly so in the last five years, when profits before tax have increased from R300,000 to R3,000,000, earnings per share from 8 cents to 23¢, and assets from R6 million to R33.5 million.

The extent of the highly sophisticated services which the Group has to offer ranges from parcel delivery to 150 ton loads by road, from the complete transportation arrangements for oil refineries to air freight and air charter, from stevedoring bulk cargoes to luxury touring arrangements and from ship-owning to shooting safaris. Rennie is the major name in transportation now in Southern

Africa, and with the container revolution on our threshold, we are gearing ourselves to take a leading part in transportation in the future. We believe firmly in the stability of South Africa and the part which she must surely play in the future strategic plans and trade patterns of the West and East, standing as she does at the crossroads of both worlds.

R. G. Rennie
Chairman

Rennie's Consolidated Holdings Limited



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*SATOUR - GREAT BRITAIN - 13 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1. Tel. 01-433 7652; SATOUR - WEST GERMANY - 6 Frankfurt am Main, Altemein-Strasse, An der Hauptwache 11, D-60335 and 201333; SATOUR - FRANCE - Rue de Richelieu 104, Paris 2e, Tel. 763-1677 and 763-1672; SATOUR - ITALY - Piazza Venezia 10, 00187 Rome, Tel. 476-770 and 480-651; SATOUR - NETHERLANDS - Leidschestraat 91-95, Amsterdam C, Tel. 020-24007.



Alles van die beste

In the South African language of warm hospitality, this means 'everything of the best'. It's also a friendly salutation. But on South African Airways it means both. So when one of our hostesses smiles at you, you see a little bit of sunshine. And when she's helping you to a rock lobster tail or rich Cape liqueur, it really is everything of the best. In every way it makes very good sense to fly SAA. The Boeings we fly are right up to the minute. In fact, SAA will be the first international airline to operate the new 747Bs later this year. What's more our new SAFAFARI

computer sorts out all your travel problems. Linked to our offices throughout the world, it instantly books your accommodation, arranges car-hire facilities, air/sea interchanges, tour itineraries... the works! So, if you're thinking of flying to South Africa, whether it's from New York, Rio, Australia or Europe, look for a Boeing with a Springbok on its orange tail. It's a sure sign of warm hospitality.

We fly your way
SAA
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS



South Africa's Business Leaders Speak Out

On May 31 the Republic of South Africa celebrates its 10th anniversary. These cooperatively sponsored advertisements show how South African business leaders spell out their faith in their investments after 10 years of Republican status



J. N. Reddy

As we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa, the Indian community looks back on a record of substantial progress which commenced with the acceptance of the South African Indians as a permanent part of the South African population in 1961. Hitherto the policy of successive Governments was the repatriation of the Indian population to India.

In the climate which then prevailed Indian progress in the educational, social and economic fields was to a very large extent regulated by the Indian community's own ability to contribute financially towards their progress.

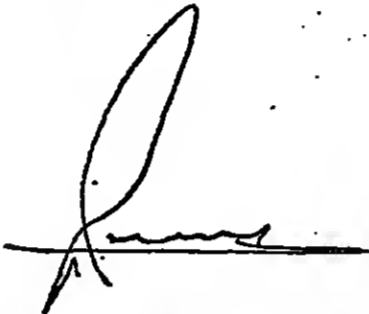
With the creation of the Department of Indian Affairs in 1961 a planned programme for the economic and social upliftment of the community was put into operation by the Government. Spectacular progress has been made in the field of education and every Indian child is now assured of primary, high school and university education. Technical education is now being imparted to enable Indians to acquire skills which will offer more interesting and well paid positions. The Indian community is now actively engaged in the creation of financial institutions which will mobilise resources for increased economic activity.

The starting of The New Republic Bank Ltd. is a major step in this direction. We believe that with a well trained labour force comprising technicians, business administrators and operatives coupled with readily available financial resources, the Indian community can contribute not only to their own progress but also to that of the country as a whole.

More than 84% of the Indian population is concentrated in the Province of Natal. It is projected that the province will register tremendous progress with the large scale industrialisation, planned for

the next 20 years. With the progressive decline of the foreign exchange earnings of our gold mines the need for export oriented secondary industry is both real and urgent. This offers a challenge and a great opportunity for the Indians to obtain a sizeable share of the industrial growth in Natal, because of the Province's suitability for such industries. This province is expected to forge ahead in industrial growth because of its location in close proximity to the large port of Durban coupled with the availability of both labour and raw materials. The availability of water resources is another factor which is causing planners to direct future industrial expansion to Natal.

I have no doubt about the Indian community's ability to register increasing progress in all directions in the future.



Managing Director and Chief Executive

The New Republic Bank Limited.

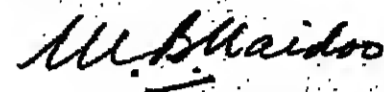


Dr. M. B. Naidoo, member of the Indian Council,

The phenomenal industrial growth within the Republic in recent years must compel attention in the world of trade and finance. The growth owes its success to something more than just technology or human skills; it is the character of the Afrikaner entrepreneur whose resoluteness and sincerity of purpose have become the over-riding factors in the nation's prosperity.

South Africa is poised for great commercial and industrial undertakings because of the quality of its man-power and the vision and confidence of its entrepreneurs. In its colourful historic past it was not without its men of eminence. A Smuts was not without involvements in the International scene nor was a Kruger less honoured by the world for his political sagacity and his

patriotic zeal. In this unique environment, Gandhi was South Africa's contribution to India's independence. Confidence in the future of the Republic as a country capable of generating the highest skills and utilising the best that modern technology can provide has never been greater. Of all the diverse resources the country is capable of commanding, the human resource is the greatest. In effect, it is and will be the most enduring element in the Republic's national prosperity.



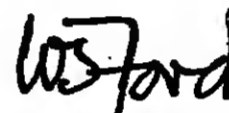
Retired Principal

Sastri College, Durban.

William S. Ford

Good design bridges all international differences and markets. Southern Africa has proved fertile for the growth of design in its broadest sense. Here we can both call on Unimark's international pool of knowledge and talent and by the same channels help South African companies to expand into world markets. Unimark in South Africa is an extension of American business thinking. Our experience in the South African market places us in a unique position to advise and guide American companies on product development, graphic communication and marketing. The scope of opportunity in South Africa is unlimited. We believe true design is a most effective marketing aid when tailored to suit specific market

requirements. Bilingualism, for example, demands special consideration in South Africa and often affects such items as packaging, design, and shareholder materials.



Managing Director



UNIMARK INTERNATIONAL

Corporation for Design & Marketing
Chicago Illinois, New York N.Y., Denver Colorado, Detroit Michigan, San Francisco California, Johannesburg South Africa, London England, Milan Italy.

à la carte.



7 TIMES A WEEK*

A boarding pass, à la carte. And at the rate we operate, you can be sure that there'll always be a flight - out or back - for you to choose from. Paris-Johannesburg, for example, 7 times a week.

And dinner too... à la carte. All the elegance, all the variety of French cuisine at 30,000 feet. With a choice of true gourmet fare for 1st Class passengers.

Vintage Bordeaux. Or a little dry white wine. Champagne, or the finest brandy. It's all à la carte on a U.T.A. flight.

Card games, chess, coloring books for the children. An à la carte selection of ways to pass the time.

So you see, a flight with U.T.A. is a flight à la carte.



FRENCH AIRLINES UTA
EXTRA DISTANCE DEMANDS EXTRA SERVICE

* In cooperation with South African Airways

south africa '70

The seventies. A new decade. new outposts and new achievements. A dynamic South Africa. Forward thinking, developing, industrializing. Expansion everywhere; on land, sea, and in the air. New products, new techniques, new technology. And the driving power behind it all - the help of the Industrial Development Corporation. The I.D.C. is justly proud of its contribution to the development of South Africa, spurred on by the challenging prospects, and determined that valuable new ideas will not founder due to lack of financial support.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited.
Van Eck Building, 19 Rissik Street, Johannesburg.
Box 6905, Telephone 836-3536, Telex J7715.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

هكذا من الأجرى

Eurobonds

Long-Awaited U.S. Convertible Issue

s Feature of Active Market Week

By Carl Gewirtz
NEW YORK (AP)—The long-awaited convertible issue of an American borrower...

equivalent in value to a dollar, is designed to guarantee both borrower and investor the least relative change in the face of feared parity changes.

It is an aggregate of 17 reference currencies—all European—and remains unchanged in value so long as one of the reference currencies maintains its original parity.

Tenneco International, a subsidiary of the U.S. oil and chemical firm, is in the market with 100 million deutsche marks worth of 15-year bonds at an expected 7 3/4 percent.

And Dow Corning announced the \$20 million, 15-year bonds will carry an 8 1/2 percent coupon. The issue is guaranteed by both parent firms—Dow Chemical and Corning Glass.

Judging from the performance on the secondary market, where the recently-issued dollar bonds slipped below their offering price, some bankers questioned whether the Dow Corning issue would have to be priced at a discount.

The \$15 million, 7-year notes, priced at par with a coupon of 8 percent, were quoted at 98 3/4. The Nickel, whose \$30 million, 9 percent bond was priced at par in the preceding week, finished last week at 98 3/4.

As expected, the South African Iron & Steel Corp.'s 100 million DM issue was priced last week at 98 with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent for a yield of just over 8 percent.

With the guilder market effectively closed until the parity question is settled in the Netherlands, Luxembourg has stepped in with a two-branch franc issue (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970, May 17. Rows include Commodity Index, Currency in circulation, Total loans, Steel prod, Auto production, Daily oil prod, Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr. kw-hr., Business failures.

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: April, Prior Month, 1970, March. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Consumer Price Index, Money supply, Construction contracts.

1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumer price index, based on 1957-1959, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census...

N.Y. Stocks Undergo 'Correction', But Optimism On Long-Term Prospects Prevails on Wall St.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT)—

With the approaching first anniversary of the deepest decline in the stock market's bearish plunge of last year, investors have been reminded rather cogently this month that the market has entered a potentially vulnerable area.

Security analysts have been anticipating for some time a normal and "healthy" correction in stock prices after their fantastic run-up since last November and the earlier surge from the nadir of May 26, 1970, when a 7 1/2-year low was touched in the leading market yardsticks.

The correction has finally come this month, with the downward move accentuated in last Monday's sharp decline. A conjunction of several adverse news developments, ignited the expected price taking that produced the market's steepest one-day drop in 11 months.

In the background at the start of the week were widespread speculation that interest rates, especially the prime lending rate of the commercial banks, were headed upward and concern over the start of a strike by railroad signaller and dispatch railroad traffic throughout the country.

There was also lingering worry over the recent international monetary crisis and confirmation of the deteriorating U.S. balance-of-payments position.

Hoisting Starts
There was little else in the week's economic or political developments that gave any real impetus for the market in either direction. The Commerce Department disclosed that housing starts, which had been rising sharply this year, turned down

2.4 percent in April. However, starts were 55 percent above last year's level and the outlook was still encouraging. Consumer prices continued to advance moderately in April, according to another government report, while new orders for durable goods declined 3 percent last month to a seasonally adjusted \$31.2 billion.

The stock market's downturn last week was brief and limited, and long-term optimism still prevails on Wall Street. The current consolidating phase, security analysts say, may carry further—perhaps to the 800 area in the Dow index—but prospects for new historic highs this year are still considered bright.

Even though technical indicators, such as declining short interest and the low cash positions of the mutual funds, may weigh

down the market at this time, experts say that the fundamental factors are still bullish. These include the gradual recovery of business from the 1969-1970 recession, the new housing boom now under way, the low level of speculative interest in the market, and the continuing winding-down of the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile the trend toward higher interest rates and lower prices for fixed-income securities continued last week, but there was a small recovery in bond prices in the latter part of the week.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported last week that business loans had expanded markedly for the first time since last September.

On Wednesday, Arthur P. Burns, the Fed chairman, testified before the Senate Banking Committee and supported the administration's view that interest rates here need not be raised to improve the international position of the dollar. He again called for a meaningful "incomes policy."

That testimony was the chief cause for the credit market's newfound stability on Wednesday and Thursday. Prices had fallen so sharply for so long that traders were looking for some reason for a turnaround.

With business loans rising and the business recovery proceeding, the case for interest rates remaining high seems the stronger one at the moment.

In its monthly economic letter, the First National City Bank of New York said that the accelerating pace of the business recovery "suggests that the optimism in the economic forecasting fraternity will come closer to the mark in 1971 than the pessimists."

The bank, like various government agencies and officials, has been in the optimistic camp. The standard government projection has been—and apparently still is—a gross national product of about \$1,085 billion this year. The New York bank and others, such as the Argus Research Corp., are not far below that prediction, but most economists have been clinging to the view that the GNP will rise only to \$1,050 billion from last year's \$978 billion.

Sustained Momentum
However, top administration aides have been noting that the economic upturn has been broadening during the last two months, and First National City said that "the momentum imparted by the recovery from the auto strike has (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT)—The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market moved lower last week in moderate trading.

The exchange's price index closed off 29 to 25.86. Volume totaled 20,826,246, compared with 20,851,240 the previous week. The most active stock was Chrysler, which rose 1 1/2 to 3 3/8 on volume of 490,000 shares. The company agreed to sell 3 million shares of its stock to Newport Industries with an option to the purchaser to acquire an additional 1 million shares.

Asamera Oil was the second most active issue, climbing 1 1/8 to 22 1/2 on sales of 370,000 shares. Asamera announced a new discovery well in offshore North Sumatra.

The third most active issue was Syntex, which rose 1 1/2 to 66 7/8 as the company reported sharply higher earnings. Volume totaled 311,200.

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 unlisted industrial stocks fell 9.62 to 457.53. Westchester Corp. climbed two on the strength of higher earnings. Data General Corp. rose six as interest in its minicomputers increased.

Over-Counter Market

Large table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like KPA Nuclear Inc, GenCorp, and many others.

Large table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like ParnamQuint, Questel, and many others.

Large table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like Boston Capital, Borden, and many others.

NOW WE CAN HELP YOU IN FRANKFURT, TOO.



Daewa Bank's new representative office in Frankfurt opens today. We also have a London branch, an agency in New York, a representative office in Los Angeles and a joint venture bank in Djakarta. Plus 136 branches throughout Japan.

The Daewa Bank Limited Frankfurt Representative Office 6 Frankfurt/Main Grosse Gallusstrasse 15 Representative: Tatsuo Yokota Deputy Representative: Tetsuji Kawaguchi

DAIWA BANK Head Office: Osaka, Japan

Domestic Bonds

Table of domestic bond sales with columns for Series, Price, High, Low, Last, and Net Change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Large table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange, organized by Series and including columns for Price, High, Low, Last, and Net Change.

Bonds

Table of various bond sales with columns for Series, Price, High, Low, Last, and Net Change.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

£ 60,000,000 European Currency Units

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

7 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds Due May 1, 1986

Republic of Italy

- List of banks and financial institutions including Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, and others.

- List of international banks and financial institutions including Julius Baer International, Bank Mees & Hope N.V., and others.

Allied Bank a new dimension in International Banking

An international commercial bank based in New York, Allied provides banks, corporations and individuals access to the entire United States market through its unique nationwide network of shareholding banks and correspondents.

The Allied Concept: To furnish clients with geographic coverage and financial capacity that, in the past, has been provided by only a few of the largest money market banks.

Now in its third year of operation, Allied has capital funds exceeding \$37,000,000 and total resources of more than \$300,000,000. Shareholding banks in the Allied Banking Group have capital funds of over \$1,200,000,000 and total assets exceeding \$18,000,000,000 with 760 branch or affiliate offices from the Atlantic to Hawaii.



Nationwide Allied Banking Group

- List of 18 member banks of the Allied Banking Group, including American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company, American Security and Trust Company, and others.

مكتبة من الكتب

New York Markets

Table of New York stock market data including S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Average, and various sector indices.

Europeans Increasingly See Need for Dollar Devaluation

By Hobart Rowen
MUNICH, May 23 (UPI)—On the eve of a major international financial meeting here, there is increasing talk throughout Europe of the need, in one way or another, for a modest devaluation of the U.S. dollar.

London Rejects Women Brokers

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters)—The London Stock Exchange maintained its ancient sex barrier Friday and refused to admit women as members. The vote was 1,287 to 955 to retain the barrier.

N.Y. Stock Prices Undergo a 'Correction'

(Continued from Page 11) Burns indicated as much last week, and other high U.S. officials have said that the primary objective of monetary and fiscal policy will continue to be directed toward strengthening the domestic economy.

Market Averages

Table showing market averages for various indices like S&P 500, Dow Jones, and others.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of N.Y. Stock Exchange data including volume, sales, and various stock prices.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill yields and prices for various maturities.

Eurobonds

The Luxembourg-franc issue would conceivably be attractive to investors looking to diversify their portfolios and to speculate on the possible Belgium-Luxembourg revaluation if the Germans do not succeed in regaining the DM to its former fixed parity of 3.66 to the dollar.

Insurance Stocks

Table of insurance stock prices and market data.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of bank stock quotations for various financial institutions.

International Bonds

Table of international bond prices and yields.

The helpful bank.

Large advertisement for The Royal Bank of Canada, featuring the text 'The helpful bank.' and 'The Royal Bank'.

American Exchange

Table of American exchange data including various stock prices.

Bank of America

Text block for Bank of America advertisement or notice.

Pacific-West International Corporation advertisement with contact information.

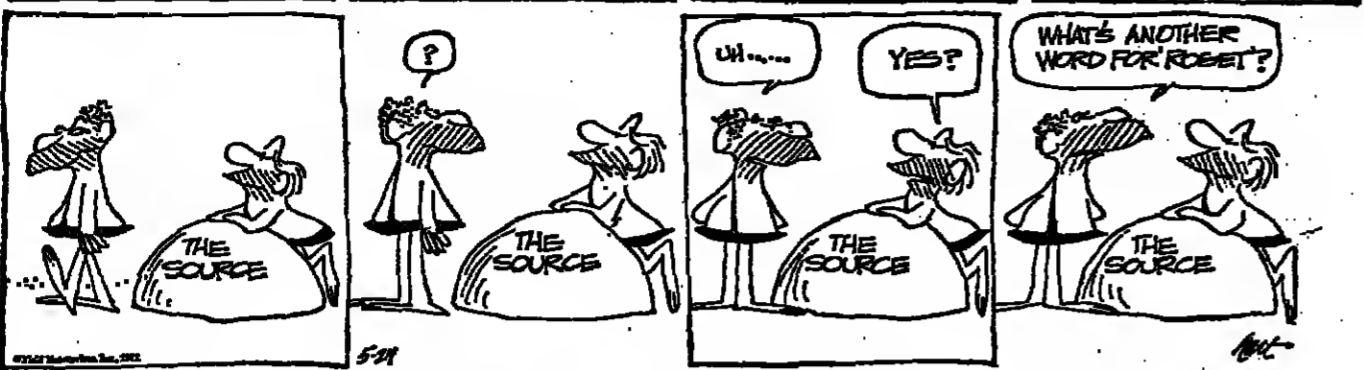
Leo G. Sheldon advertisement for account executive services.

Oppenheimer & Co. advertisement for investment services.

PEANUTS



B.C.



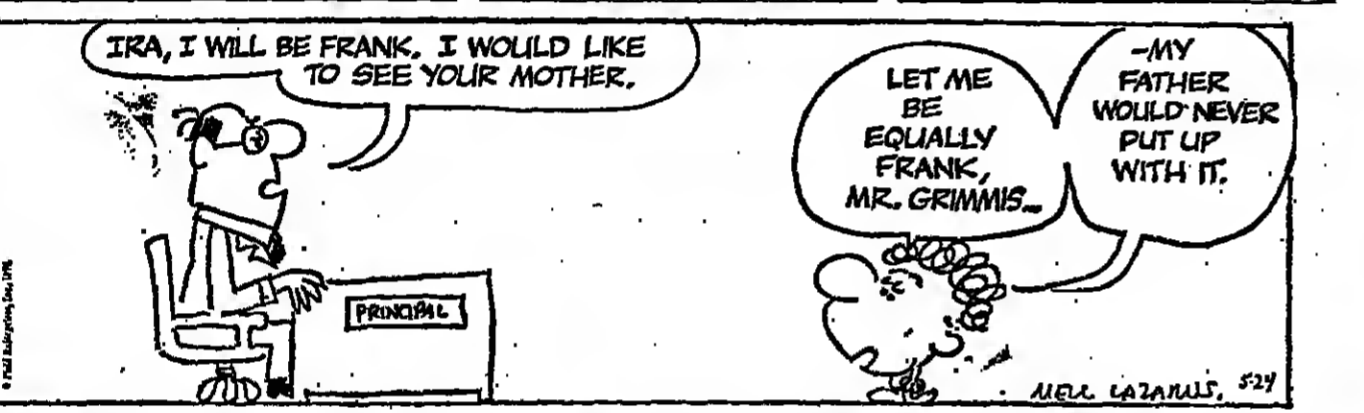
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the Greater New York Bridge Association match in which the diagramed deal was played, both North players opened one spade and both Souths responded one no-trump. North, at one table, then raised aggressively to three no-trump as shown, where his opposite number was content with two no-trump.

two diamonds, a heart and a club. In view of South's delicate entry position, he should have abandoned the "normal" heart play at the second trick and played the queen. This is what North at the first table would have done playing three no-trump, for if the finesse wins, nine tricks are virtually guaranteed.

NORTH (D)
AK863
105
AQ7
KQ3
WEST EAST
Q94 J1072
J74 K883
K108 62
J974 A108
SOUTH
5
AQ62
J9543
852

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 spade 1 no-trump 3 no-trump 3 no-trump. West led the club four.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: Across: 1. Popular; Prefix; 2. Drink with gusto; 3. Phonograph record; 4. Words from Caesar; 5. Dispatch boat; 6. Space; 7. The money unit; 8. City on the Hudson; 9. People who avoid obligations; 10. Disposition; 11. Measure of Bengal; 12. Hands on hips; 13. Caverns in N.M.; 14. Ad offerings; 15. Lady of IV; 16. Go astray; 17. Places; 18. "Moby Dick" captain and family; 19. Brakes part; 20. Nursery items; 21. Tiny particles; 22. Bark yielding quinone; 23. Musical sounds; 24. Tibetan priest; 25. Pumpkin; 26. Relative; 27. Bedouin's home; 28. Showing sorrow; 29. "You're My Caesar"; 30. Alpine sight; 31. Goods; 32. Region of Asia; 33. Minor; 34. "bet"; 35. Place for a coin; 36. Indians; 37. Some votes; 38. Coming-out girls; 39. Relative of etc.; 40. Site of Lick Observatory; 41. Results; 42. Rio Grande city; 43. Declares; 44. Targets in a game; 45. Nautical initials; 46. Back gates; 47. Stalls of tearjerker; 48. Dies; 49. Spotted; 50. Conveys; 51. Bird's quarter; 52. African antelope; 53. Snide jest; 54. Island in France; 55. Ingratiate; 56. Get; 57. Fastidious; 58. Wild she; 59. Table with 41 vehicles; 60. "Arabian Nights"; 61. Does me; 62. Of grand; 63. Play role; 64. Tree; 65. Pry; 66. before; 67. Not verb.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words: THAP, LIVAL, SCOTUC, DEWPOR. Includes a cartoon of a man looking confused.

BOOKS

BIRDS OF AMERICA

By Mary McCarthy. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 344 p. Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

It is impossible, in our condition of society, to think of a man as a snob, but to be a snob is to be a snob. And things have surely gotten worse in this respect no less than in others since Thackeray observed the scene. Technology, mass production, mass culture, increased suffrage, the whole drift toward a mechanical and spiritual homogenization—the very dynamics of modern society conspire to deatroy the authority of the old standards in everything from styles of cookery to the morals of warfare. Memories of the way things used to be grow dimmer but ever more precious. Even nostalgia becomes a packaged commodity, to be sold by the gross on the mass market.

Thus, in each succeeding generation the defense of taste comes more and more to resemble a form of social martyrdom—an act of ill-fated necessity. And the snob, heretofore a figure of fun, an agent of folly and indulgence pitifully out of touch with the realities of experience, may suddenly emerge as a moral hero of sorts, holding the line against the barbarian hordes.

What a profound, hilarious novel might be written on this subject! A traditionally comic stance—at once foolish and vulnerable—transmuted, through the painful vicissitudes of history, into a heroic, perhaps even a tragic posture. The fool revealed as the wise man, snobbery redeemed as a spiritual vocation.

In this novel that Mary McCarthy set out to write in "Birds of America?" For pages upon pages of this book, the unwary reader—his mind bemused by Miss McCarthy's reputation as a satirist, wit, and social critic—might have every reason to suppose so. Surely, one thinks, there must be some higher literary purpose at work in these solemn litany of taste rising in repeated, interminable crescendo. For the virtues of old-fashioned cookery, gardening, needlework, and domestic craftsmanship of every kind are not merely extolled in this novel, they are paraded with lists, inventories, whole catalogues of items: from some ideal ladder, some utopian potting shed, and a composite fantasy of all the small-town hardware stores, fish markets, and vegetable stands that once adorned the economy of American life. Whole sections of "Birds of America" read like a valentine to Fanny Farmer.

There are, to be sure, some characters in this novel, though they are distinctly less important—less real—to the author than are things. The hero, Peter Levi, is a young pig who, despite the divorce of his parents, has been carefully nurtured on the highest moral, intellectual, political, cultural, culinary, horticultural, and ecological standards. The heroine, Rosemound Brown, is his absurd mother, an over-cultivated cipher who is not only a well-known virtuoso at the harpsichord but also an amateur, with at every sort of cooking, baking, and canning, at sewing and gardening and the recognition of every species of flora and fauna, and—well, who could possibly keep track of a complete list

Mr. Kramer, a New York art critic, wrote this book for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: Across: 1. Popular; Prefix; 2. Drink with gusto; 3. Phonograph record; 4. Words from Caesar; 5. Dispatch boat; 6. Space; 7. The money unit; 8. City on the Hudson; 9. People who avoid obligations; 10. Disposition; 11. Measure of Bengal; 12. Hands on hips; 13. Caverns in N.M.; 14. Ad offerings; 15. Lady of IV; 16. Go astray; 17. Places; 18. "Moby Dick" captain and family; 19. Brakes part; 20. Nursery items; 21. Tiny particles; 22. Bark yielding quinone; 23. Musical sounds; 24. Tibetan priest; 25. Pumpkin; 26. Relative; 27. Bedouin's home; 28. Showing sorrow; 29. "You're My Caesar"; 30. Alpine sight; 31. Goods; 32. Region of Asia; 33. Minor; 34. "bet"; 35. Place for a coin; 36. Indians; 37. Some votes; 38. Coming-out girls; 39. Relative of etc.; 40. Site of Lick Observatory; 41. Results; 42. Rio Grande city; 43. Declares; 44. Targets in a game; 45. Nautical initials; 46. Back gates; 47. Stalls of tearjerker; 48. Dies; 49. Spotted; 50. Conveys; 51. Bird's quarter; 52. African antelope; 53. Snide jest; 54. Island in France; 55. Ingratiate; 56. Get; 57. Fastidious; 58. Wild she; 59. Table with 41 vehicles; 60. "Arabian Nights"; 61. Does me; 62. Of grand; 63. Play role; 64. Tree; 65. Pry; 66. before; 67. Not verb.

مكتبة من الأهل

Stewart Is Never Headed 1 Grand Prix of Monaco

Bernard Kirsch
MONTE CARLO, May 23 (UPI)—Stewart made it through Grand Prix of Monaco and saved the Queen today. The prize was much easier than starting from the pole in the race, but Stewart, completely demotivated by the waning of the flag and the checked flag, marked the end of the race, the 500 seconds ahead of Ronnie in Sweden in a March. Stewart was a comfortable 10 seconds faster than he had been at the end of the race, reaching the garage without hitting Tyrrell-Ford. Stewart fought a battle with car sickness at the only mistake in the

rebuilding of the car was that "I couldn't get any air into the cockpit," Stewart said. When he got out of the Tyrrell it was ceremony time and that meant a greeting from the Prince and Princess of Monaco and the placing of a wreath around his neck. All that time, Stewart was holding his stomach.
"I never thought I'd make it through 'God Save the Queen,'" said Stewart. He did, but only by a matter of seconds.
Stewart was a matter of getting through the movie sequences for what will probably be the closing scenes of a film he is making with movie director Roman Polanski. "I suspect the race was a terrible ending for a movie," he said. The ending was too Hollywood because two weeks ago it was



GOING FOR THE COLLAR—Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., pensively bites collar after failing to qualify at Monaco.

Andretti Is a Washout At Monte Carlo Trials

MONTE CARLO, May 23 (UPI)—The Ferrari mechanics couldn't do anything with their machine and Mario Andretti couldn't fix the weather and the combination kept America's premier driver waiting at least another year for his first winning drive through Monte Carlo in the Grand Prix of Monaco.
"It was the first time I've failed to qualify anywhere," said Andretti, after everyone gathered on him and prevented him from getting into today's race.
"I've worked a long time to come here. I think I could get to like this place. But I can't lay down and cry now." The tears were not for the weather, which was perfect, but for the fact that he would only remind him of yesterday's rain which made the course slow and caused the Ferrari mechanics to equip their car with heavy-treaded rain tires.
When the rain finally stopped, with 1 1/2 hours of trial time remaining, Andretti was helpless because his regular car, which received a new engine the previous evening, was not in racing condition because of a bent 15-cent bearing.
Andretti was then given the reserve Ferrari, of Belgium's Jacky Ickx, but that was worthless because he could hardly see over a screen in front of the car and then the car developed ring gear and pinion trouble and the former Indianapolis 500 winner was helpless.
Andretti finally wound up with the 20th best qualifying time—Jackie Stewart led with 1 minute 23.2 seconds—but only the top 16 qualified. This was the first time all drivers had to qualify for this race. Andretti's wife said before the rains came that all the Ferrari with the new engine would have to do "is start and Mario will qualify." The engine did start, but so did the rain.

Liquori Resorts to Sun Glasses To Shade Mile Field in 4:10.9

EL PASO, Texas, May 23 (AP)—Marty Liquori, of Villanova, battling swirling dust and strong winds, won the mile at the El Paso Invitation track and field meet yesterday in the slow time of 4 minutes 10.9 seconds.
Liquori, never pushed, finished a comfortable ten yards ahead of Rex Maddaford of New Zealand, who attends Eastern New Mexico University.
Winds gusting up to 45 miles an hour bothered the runners, who continually had to wipe dust from their eyes. Liquori solved the situation by wearing sun glasses.
Last week, Liquori turned in a 3:54.5 mile, beating Jim Ryan in Philadelphia yesterday. Liquori trailed Rod Hill of the University of Texas at El Paso, for the first two laps, then let Maddaford set the pace for the next lap before making a strong move on the lap.
He caught Maddaford with 200 yards to go and steadily pulled away.
Jay Silverstein won the discus throw with a heave of 211 feet 10 inches. Silverstein had a throw of 230-4 last week, but the potential world record was disqualified because he wasn't competing in a sanctioned meet.
Two-Event Man
Silverstein also finished second in the shotput with a toss of 84 feet. Randy Matson won with 96-5.
The Philadelphia Pioneers sped past the favored U.S. Army relay for first place in the 440-yard relay with a time of 40.2 seconds. The Army squad, despite a Tine lead-off leg by Charlie Greene, finished fourth because of a bad baton exchange between Ben Vaughn and anchorman Mel Pender.
Norm Tate, competing unattached from New York City, got off his career best in the long jump with a leap of 27-0 1/4. George Frenn of the Pacific Coast Track Club won the hammer throw at 227 feet.
Bill Skinner, former Tennessee athlete, won the javelin with 255-8 into the wind. Cal Poly's Reynaldo Brown won the high jump at 7 feet 3 inches.

The Scoreboard

At Sevilla, Spain, chess masters Roberto Romario of West Germany and Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union called a draw after only 14 moves. Their sixth consecutive draw in the world championship quarterfinals.
At Moscow, Viktor Korchnoi defeated Yuri Geller in the first game of their world quarterfinal match to lead in points, 2-2, on two victories. Geller drew a victory worth a point, a one-half point.
At Las Palmas, Canary Islands, East German chess player Wolfgang Unzicker defeated East German player Martin Givner in the second game. Unzicker won the match 2-1. Givner was whipped in two games, and was whipped in the third game over Scotland. Martin Peters put England ahead in the eighth minute. Givner made 10 to the 20th minute. England finished with 5 points, on two victories and a tie. Peters was ahead in the standings with 2 points.
At Beirut, Ireland scored its first victory over Wales since 1958.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Team	Score
Los Angeles	894 890 890-8 11 0
Colombia	900 810 890-1 3 1
California	900 810 890-1 3 1
Colombia (7), Thompson (3) and Camacho; Calson (6-2) and Sims. L-R: Hanks (6-2), Camacho (6-2), Calson (6-2), Thompson (3) and Camacho.	
Philadelphia	890 890 890-3 7 2
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Observer

Death of a Salesman

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Unseen apparently by office boys, receptionists, secretaries, building guards, in short, by the whole apparatus meant to shelter us from humanity, he had slipped into the office and had his sample cases open on the floor in a flash. "The latest machine..." he began.



Russell Baker

He extracted a box which looked metallic but was actually made of a chemical compound, the name of which ended in -cene. Perhaps it was epistocene. No, it was epistocene. "This is the new, miracle epistocene casing," he explained.

His voice was a recorded announcement. It was badly worn and it immediately began repeating "miracle epistocene casing, miracle epistocene casing, miracle epistocene casing."

"Go with you anyway," his voice insisted. "In office, beach or that big business trip you've been planning."

"Go away, I have no time for machines today."

"Simply place it on the lap, press the energizer button, deflect the activator, throw the solemn intake retractor outlet switch and..."

"Will you please and for the last time, get out of here before I pour water in your hop kidneys?"

"Another sign on the back moved him into a fresh groove. He said he was now prepared to answer certain questions which market surveys showed, potential buyers were most likely to ask."

"Did you say that this box will disintegrate anybody I want disintegrated?"

"Yes, indeed." "Does it hurt?" "Such questions need not arise for the lucky owner of the Little Wonder Automatic Remote Miracle Human Disintegrating Machine," the recorded pitch replied.

"Because it works at distances more than five miles from the person to be disintegrated, or the 'eliminee,' as we refer to this unfortunate individual, the user of the machine need never know whether the disintegration has caused the eliminee the slightest degree of discomfort."

"I can't stand the sight of you know—people suffering. Limbs slowly vanishing in the disintegration process—ugh! You'd have to be inhuman to be able to take that... no offense intended, of course."

"We are aware, we are aware, we are aware, we are aware..." A punch in the back "...aware that no civilized man could bring himself to disintegrate an eliminee at close range. This is why we make it possible to complete the entire disintegration from such great distances."

"What could a man do? People all over town would be buying them. Soon they would be selling like hotcakes and pills."

"You will find that it is more effective than the telephone, less clumsy than the automobile and much cheaper to operate than the B-52, the B-52, the B-52," the salesman said and said and said. The punch on the back didn't work this time. He became silent and a shoulder fell off and struck the floor with a clang. He heeded servicing badly, but all the shops were filled for weeks, and anyway, it would be cheaper for whoever operated him to scrap him and buy a new one. At least, that's what they always say. In short, he went in the trash.

The box is still here on the desk. It might be interesting just to see if it really works. Let's see now, who could be disintegrated without much loss to the world? Just to test the thing, you understand... we won't have to see the actual vanishing...



CURLERS FOR COMBAT—This is the way the contestants looked on the eve of the Miss U.S.A. Beauty Pageant: from left, Michele McDonald, of Butler, Pa.; Renee Smith, of Mobile, Ala.; and Sandra Taft, of West Dover, Vt.

Miss Pennsylvania Becomes Miss U.S.A.

MIAMI BEACH, March 23 (AP)—Michele McDonald was crowned Miss U.S.A. last night. An 18-year-old high school senior from Butler, Pa., Miss McDonald accepted the crown from last year's winner, Debbie Shelton, who represented Virginia.

After the traditional runway walk, the winner's father, Claude McDonald, hugged her and said, "Daughter, you're beautiful."

Miss McDonald said she entered the pageant for the enjoyment of meeting people "and the challenge it offered me."

On her contest entry form she said the man she most admired in the world today was her father, but when asked who she would like to have a conversation with if she could talk to anyone in the world, she said she would like to talk with President Nixon.

Miss McDonald measures 35-34-35 and has brown eyes. She weighs 125 pounds and chose a modified basque outfit that showed off her legs when she marched in the Parade of States.

First runner-up was Brenda Box of Texas, a 20-year-old drama student at the University of Texas at Austin.



WINNER—Debbie Shelton, 1970 victor, crowns Michele McDonald.

PEOPLE: A Wise Man Knows His Own Mother

Archibald MacLish is a poet, playwright, statesman and a hard man to fool. When MacLish, 79, whose play "Scratch" opened recently on Broadway, journeyed to Rockford (Ill.) College over the weekend to receive an Order of Lincoln award, college administrators recalled that his mother, Mrs. Martha Ellard MacLish, was principal of the institution from 1884 to 1888, and thought it might be nice if the distinguished son posed with a portrait of his distinguished mother. A picture was located in a storage room, dusted off and hung on a wall in the Parks Art Center just before MacLish was ushered into the room trailed by a clutch of photographers.

MacLish scrutinized the portrait, glanced at the newspaper, and said: "Right name, wrong picture. That's not mother." Red-faced officials hurried to find a picture of the real Martha, located another portrait, and called MacLish back in for a second photo session. "That's not mother either," sighed MacLish. "Are you sure?" asked his slightly embarrassed wife. "Very sure," he replied. "Mother had a round face and brown eyes." Whereupon MacLish departed, leaving Rockford College with the portraits of two ladies whose identities may forever remain a mystery.

Senior Under-Officer Bear had made 389 jumps without a hitch, jumping with 56 off cadets at England's Military Academy this. His chute failed to open, dropped like a stone drop bomb. A shaman, commander, Maj. G. Tower, said: "He's jump sorts of conditions with cadets and this sort never happened before. dog, meanwhile, recovered under-officer from the and brought him to the island, where his teddy-bear was packed shape for another try."

Contrary to recent Dean Martin's not imminent retirement, business reports that Martin's "Dino" with it, says the Free contracts will keep him of the cameras until 1974. "I've been looking retirement for a ways Martin. 53. 'm be a gentleman and watch the sunsets and antly stoned."

For the second time in a week, Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor have been involved in a photographer's complaint that he had his camera smashed and a film destroyed. Ubaldo Alvarado,

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY PEZZI

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Motel Alagoas

Lagoa - Algarve - Portugal

90 LIT. Apartment TYPES I, II and III

ECONOMIC FLIGHT India U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF LAS PALMAS

NON-STOP FRENCH

AUTOMOBILES

TAX-FREE CARS

American Advisory Agency

DISTRIBUTION ALSTON & TRIMPE

CAR SHIPPING

Panoccean Ship a Car System

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

FOR SALE & WANTED

ANIMALS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

NEUILLY-ST-JAMES

AMERICAN ADVISORY SERVICE

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

SWITZERLAND

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

FRANCE PROVINCES

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

SWITZERLAND

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SWITZERLAND

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

FRANCE PROVINCES

Commercial Premises

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY

REAL ESTATE WANTED

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

SWITZERLAND

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

FRANCE PROVINCES

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SWITZERLAND

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

FRANCE PROVINCES

PERSONNEL WANTED

SECRETARY shorthand-typist

AMERICAN COMPANY PUBLICITY

FOR EXPERT ADVICE & DETAILS

PERSONNEL WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER

ENGLISHMAN, BA seeks post

U.S. Army Public Affairs

YORK EXPERIENCED

PERSONNEL WANTED

SECRETARY shorthand-typist

AMERICAN COMPANY PUBLICITY

FOR EXPERT ADVICE & DETAILS

PERSONNEL WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER

ENGLISHMAN, BA seeks post

U.S. Army Public Affairs

YORK EXPERIENCED

PERSONNEL WANTED

TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE

BARCELONA

BELGIUM

BELGIUM

BELGIUM

BELGIUM

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SITUATIONS

LADY seeks opportunity

AMERICAN COMPANY PUBLICITY

FOR EXPERT ADVICE & DETAILS

PERSONNEL WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER

ENGLISHMAN, BA seeks post

U.S. Army Public Affairs

YORK EXPERIENCED

PERSONNEL WANTED

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PERSONNEL WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER

ENGLISHMAN, BA seeks post

U.S. Army Public Affairs

YORK EXPERIENCED

PERSONNEL WANTED

مكتبة من الأجل